

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 14

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NEW ENGLAND EDITION

New Free Land

The three Canadian Provinces that have given women the ballot in the last three months have a combined area equal to all of the States east of the Mississippi with the exception of Georgia and Florida and almost twice the combined area of California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada.

(Area)
Alberta 255,285
Saskatchewan 251,700
Manitoba 251,832

Total sq. miles 758,817
Total population, 1,312,709.

JUDICIARY DELAYS BY TRICK VOTE

Democratic Leader Lumps All Amendments and Two Republicans Shift to Postponement

By lumping the nation-wide suffrage amendment with the prohibition amendment and all other constitutional amendments, the opponents of equal suffrage in the House Judiciary Committee on March 28 were able to postpone consideration again. The vote stood 10 to 9 for postponement. Suffrage leaders immediately announced that they would redouble their efforts to get planks in the forthcoming Democratic and Republican platforms.

The trick to consolidate the vote on all the measures was engineered by Representative Carlin of Virginia, Democrat, and its success compelled Chairman Webb, author of the prohibition amendment, to vote against reporting his own measure in order to block suffrage. Representative Moss, of West Virginia, led the effort to have a separate vote. The Carlin motion had a majority of one vote throughout.

On the vote of indefinite postponement of all amendments, Representative Dyer, of Missouri, Republican, who had been pledged to support a report of the suffrage amendment, voted for postponement. Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania, Republican, who had previously voted for a report, voted for postponement, while Representative Williams, of Illinois, Democrat, who had previously voted for postponement, paired in favor of a report.

Although the vote, as taken in executive session, was not officially announced, it is understood that the line-up was as follows:

For a favorable report on the resolutions:

Taggart of Kansas, Democrat.
Thomas of Kentucky, Democrat.

Dale of New York, Democrat.
Neely of West Virginia, Democrat.

Morgan of Oklahoma, Republican.

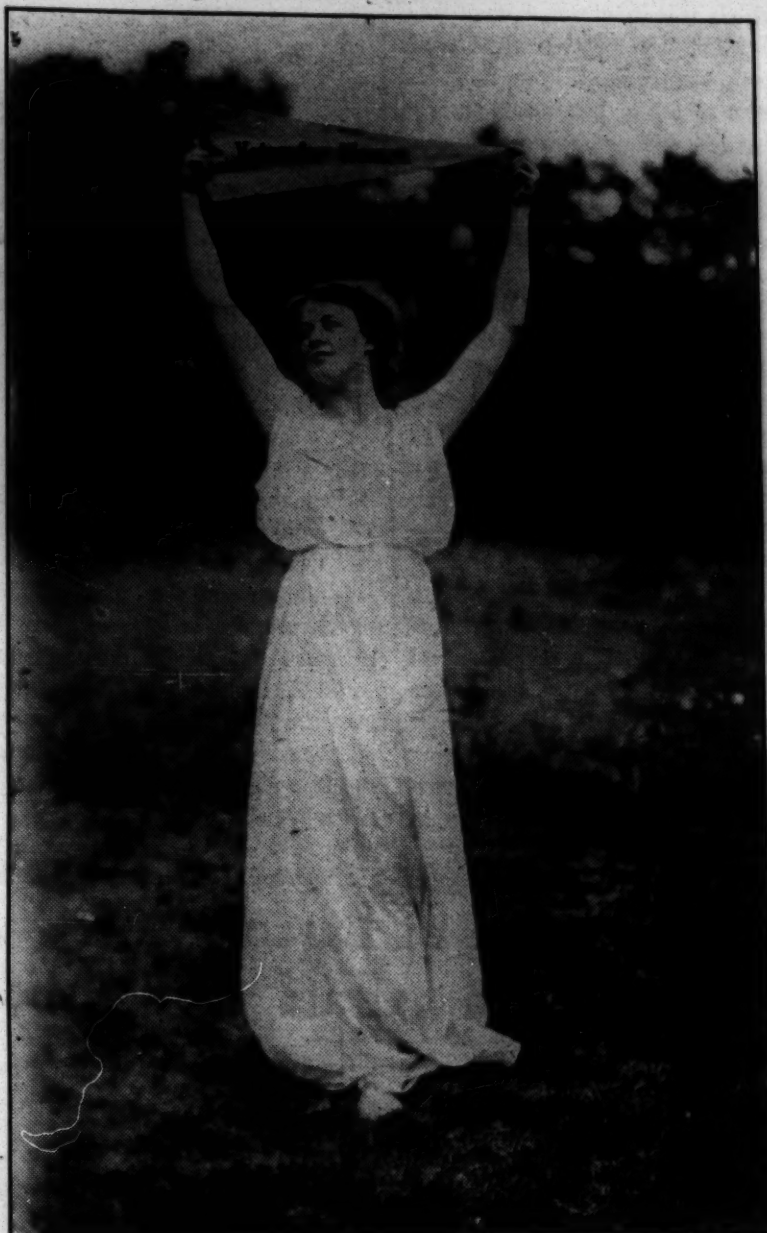
Moss of West Virginia, Republican.

Volstead of Minnesota, Republican.

Nelson of Wisconsin, Republican.

(Continued on page 106)

VICTORY



EDITORS PREDICT IOWA WILL WIN

Des Moines Paper Gathers Opinions from Every County—Two to One Favorable Sentiment

"If the election were held tomorrow, woman suffrage would win out in Iowa by a big majority, according to the editors of the newspapers of the State," is the way the Des Moines Capital puts the question, following its poll of the editors as regards community sentiment toward suffrage. The Capital sent out a questionnaire to ascertain the attitude of the various communities on the choice for Governor and the feeling toward woman suffrage and preparedness. The paper felt that editors were more closely in touch with community sentiment on public questions than any other body of men.

Editors were asked to vote "Yes" or "No" in answer to the question whether sentiment in the community in which each lived was for or against suffrage.

The Capital gives the following as the result:

Two hundred and fifty-three editors voted.

One hundred and sixty-eight of them said their communities were for woman suffrage.

Only eighty-five answered in the negative.

"It is, therefore," says the Capital, "the opinion of the editors that woman suffrage will win out in two of every three communities throughout the State. The replies came from every county in the State. Every

PUT PORTO RICO BEFORE WOMEN

House Democrats Will Take Time to Legislate for Philippines Too Before Adjourning

In order that Congress might adjourn before the national political conventions in June the House Democrats in caucus last week adopted a resolution outlining a plan for speeding up the administration legislative program. The program as submitted in a memorandum from President Wilson contained the following measures:

1. Appropriation bills, carrying the provisions necessary for the preparedness measures.
2. Revenue bills, with anti-dumping provision.
3. Bill for tariff commission.
4. Ship purchase bill.
5. Rural credits.
6. Philippine bill.
7. The proposed legislation for Porto Rico.
8. The conservation measures.
9. The Mississippi river relief measure.
10. Corrupt practices act.

In every one of these measures women are vitally interested. Is not the question of their voice in government as important as legislation for the Philippines and Porto Rico?

A total of 261,172 women have registered to vote at the aldermanic elections in Chicago, April 4.

section of the State was represented."

SASKATCHEWAN GOES FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Three Canadian Provinces in Three Months, Covering Huge Area of 758,000 Square Miles, Give Women Justice—Saw Success of Suffrage in Western States



The women of the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan have been given full Provincial suffrage. Three huge Provinces covering an area only a little less than the whole territory east of the Mississippi river in the United States have within the first three months of this year granted justice to women. The success of equal suffrage in the eleven Western States of this country has spread like wildfire through the adjacent Provinces north of the border, and the efforts of the liquor interests to stem the tide have completely failed. The Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have a combined area of 758,817 square miles and a population of 1,312,709.

An organized agitation for equal suffrage has been carried on in Saskatchewan for only about five years, although women in many States of the Union have been asking vainly for political equality for more than forty years.

News of the victory came to The Woman's Journal office last week from Mrs. Nellie S. McClung, the suffrage leader in western Canada, at the same time with the assurance that the Manitoba bill had already been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the Alberta bill would be signed by Lieutenant-Governor Brett this week.

In his "speech from the throne," proroguing the Saskatchewan Legislature March 14, Lieutenant-Governor Lake said:

"In future years the one outstanding feature of your legislative programme will be the enfranchisement of women. For this reason the year 1916 will always stand as one of the milestones in our history. Hereafter, the men and women of these broad prairies with equal rights as citizens will join in a common endeavor to secure at all times for the people of Saskatchewan the highest and best type of government, based upon democratic principles. I am confident that the women of our land fully appreciate the responsibilities that go with the ballot and that they will always earnestly strive by their voices and votes to strengthen and improve not only our legislative institutions, but all the laws governing our people as well."

Certain assurance of success was gained when a delegation of women presented Premier Scott with a petition of 10,000 names several weeks ago.

In turning over the petition at that time, Mrs. F. A. Lawton, of Yorkton, president of the Provincial Franchise Board, declared that

the women were ready to use the privilege as soon as it was granted. They felt that this was the last battle they would have, she said, because it was plainly seen that the call for women to serve their country had come to them as distinctly as to the men. Their first call came to give up their near and dear ones to serve their country, when they had to watch them march away at their country's call. It was now time for the women to step into their places and carry on the work as it should be done. The many calls that had come to women in different lines of work had proved their conscientiousness and that they could do rightly all they undertook, and if men wanted the best help women could give them, it was up to them to recognize them as citizens and give them an equal voice in the government.

Several other speakers urged the granting of suffrage, and Premier Scott made a reply of some duration.

At the outset he stated that he was, for once, prepared to give a delegation a definite and direct answer, and it was simply that the change for which they were appealing would be granted. He did

(Continued on page 106.)

ALBERTA WOMEN WILL USE RIGHTS

Form Special Laws Committee and Will Proceed to Consider Pertinent Statutes

No sooner was the equal suffrage bill safely passed by the Alberta Legislature last month than the women of that Canadian province took up their new duties. A meeting was called at once at the home of Mrs. Nellie McClung in Edmonton, who, perhaps more than any other woman, is responsible for the suffrage victory.

In a letter of appreciation to the Legislature, the new women voters assured the Premier and the members that "it shall be our aim and constant endeavor to make such use of these privileges as shall best forward and conserve the interests of the public as a whole, rather than those which pertain either to party or sex."

The meeting decided to form a special laws committee and urged the desirability of their proceeding without delay to consider the amendment of existing laws, or the framing of new laws, to be respectfully submitted to the government, dealing with the matters of a woman's interest in her husband's estate; equal parental rights; red light abatement; and proportional representation.

CHICAGO WOMEN VOTERS CLEAN UP FILM PLAYS

Ventilation and Indecent Pictures Exposed by Political Equality League Report—Mayor Closes Houses and Tells Proprietors They Must See Women

One very tangible effect of the women's influence, backed by their voting power, in Chicago politics, is visible in the clean-up campaign under way in moving picture houses.

A report of the committee appointed by the Chicago Political Equality League, created last year by Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the league, was recently made. Mrs. Guy Blanchard, the chairman, organized her committee by selecting a sub-chairman from each of the 45 police precincts of the city, giving the sub-chairman power to select other women to work under her direction. In this way about 400 brainy, earnest women were enlisted to make a thorough survey of the moving picture theatres throughout the city. The work was divided into three parts—observation of the physical conditions of the theatre (sanitation, ventilation and lighting of auditorium), the way the city ordinances were enforced, and the film itself as concerned plot and presentation of the story.

Mrs. Thompson writes to the Woman's Journal that twelve per cent. of the theatres were found to be poorly ventilated, but that an improvement was noticed after the survey had begun. Twenty-one per cent. of the auditoriums were too dark, giving opportunity for indiscretions among the audience.

From the great number of photoplays seen, about 20 per cent. were classed as good, nearly 21 per cent. were utterly bad, and the remainder were classed as indifferent, not worth while, or without any expressed opinion. The committee also tabulated the objections to various films, which included domestic infelicity, clandestine appointments, drinking and criminal acts, lewd actions, risqué scenes, etc.

The ordinances controlling the showing of moving pictures were found to be generally disregarded, and minors were admitted to many theatres to see shows from which minors are prohibited by law.

In certain precincts children attended the shows on nights when they should be at home. This point was observed because so many school children have been falling behind in their studies.

The recommendations made by the committee and adopted by the Board of Managers of the Political Equality League included permission to arrange a meeting with the exhibitors, instructions to make special surveys of programs following children's matinees, an educational program to awaken the consciousness of parents, a crusade for lighter auditoriums, a recommendation that patronage be given to shows which specialized in clean plots, portrayed by clean actors and actresses, and a provision to pass information obtained to other cities interested in the same problem.

One of the first results of the committee's report was that the

exhibitors sought a meeting with the committee so as to arrive at a better understanding and obtain their support in combatting the unclean, criminal and lascivious film. City authorities began to "pass the buck," asserting that the public was receiving films as good as they demanded; that the reason for bad films was because the censorship board was restricted in its actions and deserved better support from the people and the administration; that politics prevented the fullest exercise of a wise censorship.

While this work has been pushed by the Political Equality League, other organizations of women have attacked the same problem. A few weeks ago, members of the Women's Church Federation visited Chief of Police Healey. They brought with them a flood of descriptive affidavits of conditions they had witnessed, and told Chief Healey that his efforts at regulating the shows had proved ineffective. The chief read a number of the affidavits and decided the church workers were right. As a result, seven theatres along State street were closed by the police.

This action brought almost immediate protest from the owners of the closed theatres, who were losing money rapidly. "Get the consent of the women who closed you up and you may open again," was the ultimatum of Mayor Thompson, Chief of Police Healey and the corporation counsel.

Mrs. James G. Boor, chairman of the investigating committee, writes the Woman's Journal:

"Dr. M. P. Boynton, president of the Council of Churches, came to the women of the Woman's Church Federation and appealed to us to assist in closing vicious shows. Dr. Boynton told of how for more than ten years the men had tried to close the theatres and in their desperation they had decided to appeal to the women.

"We know that the ballot was the tool behind our sworn testimony that made possible our achievement," concludes Mrs. Boor.

SAME WORK, LESS PAY FOR WOMEN

Philadelphia Discriminates in Remunerating Teachers in New Continuation School

When Philadelphia threw open the doors of her continuation schools to boys and girls this year, 1,900 boys and 1,901 girls applied for registration. When the teachers applied for positions in the schools, they found that the maximum salary offered to women teachers engaged was \$1,200, while that offered men was \$1,500.

The pupils have an equal right to learn, the teachers an equal right to work, but the principle of equality disappears when it comes to salaries for equal work.

The area of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan is 20,000 square miles greater than the combined areas of the German Empire, France, Belgium, Spain and the British Isles.

TUMULT REIGNS AT CONVENTION

Near Riot in Oklahoma Ends When Chairman is Pulled from Desk and Arrested

Emotionalism in greater or less degree seems not to be the unusual thing among men representatives. A dispatch from Muskogee, Okla., March 18, says that factional rivalries made the Muskogee county Republican convention a scene of riotous tumult, which was not ended until J. C. Denton, one of two rival chairmen, was pulled from the desk upon which he stood and arrested charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Trouble began in the convention as soon as it became apparent that the Harris and McGraw factions would try to hold conventions in the same hall. Attempts by either side to transact business precipitated disorder until the delegates came to personal encounters, fought, clawed and scratched with delegates on the outskirts of the tumult, while spectators in hall hooted and jeered.

Governor John B. Kendrick of Wyoming said in a recent speech before a conference of the Congressional Union: "We, who are so far removed from this ancient struggle, must revive our enthusiasm for the cause and help in this great national movement."

Anti President of Liquor Men Afraid to Testify

Bonner Tells Court He Might Incriminate Himself with Regard to Political Contributions—German-American Alliance Involved in Federal Probe

Neil Bonner, of Philadelphia, president of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, who last fall told the liquor dealers' convention that they must work against woman suffrage, was forced to admit to the federal grand jury in Erie, Penn., that answers to questions regarding distillery activities in politics might incriminate him personally in criminal proceedings. The government, making record of the admissions for future use, let him go.

Bonner, when asked an innocuous question, replied, according to the Philadelphia North American of March 26: "I refuse to answer because my answer might incriminate me." He was in the grand juryroom less than two minutes.

Frank J. Keelan, a prominent Pittsburgh distiller, is understood to have been asked what he did with a \$5000 payment made to him out of the treasury of a big Pittsburgh brewery company, around election time, and he replied: "I refuse to answer because my answer might incriminate me."

Amid smiles, he was let go after being before the federal inquisitors a minute and a half.

One of the unexpected developments was the anger displayed, it is said, by C. J. Heramer, of Philadelphia, national president of the German-American Alliance for the hooking up with the liquor forces. He spent nearly an hour before the grand jury, receiving instead of contributing information, it was said afterward, and professed to be astounded at revelations of uses brewery interests and others put branches of the al-

SASKATCHEWAN WINS SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page 105.) not, he said, have to consult his colleagues or the members of the House. He felt he was already sufficiently assured of their answer, and therefore, all he had to do was to say to the women that their wish, on this occasion, was law, or would be. He felt that progress in the matter had been sufficiently rapid. It was not until five years ago, when Miss Barbara Wylie, sister of the member for Maple Creek, a famous English suffragist, had visited Saskatchewan that there had been begun any organized movement looking toward the gaining of the franchise for women. The time had not been too long, nor too short, for the women and the men of the province to become seized with the importance of this vital change in the franchise.

At a large meeting of the Legislature the bill easily passed.

Premier Scott has pointed out that while the Manitoba women were first in Western Canada to receive the vote at the hands of the Legislature, the Saskatchewan general elections come before those in Manitoba, and he hopes, therefore, that the Saskatchewan women will be able to exercise their franchise rights before the women of any other province in the Dominion.

JUDICIARY DELAYS BY TRICK VOTE

(Continued from page 105.) Chandler of New York, Republican.

Those against a favorable report were:

Webb of North Carolina, Democrat.

Carlin of Virginia, Democrat.

Igoe of Missouri, Democrat.

Gard of Ohio, Democrat.

Whaley of South Carolina, Democrat.

Caraway of Arkansas, Democrat.

Steele of Pennsylvania, Democrat.

Danforth of New York, Republican.

Graham of Pennsylvania, Republican.

Dyer of Missouri, Republican.

Absent: Williams of Illinois and Walker of Georgia, who are said to have been paired, the former in favor and the latter against.

After the vote Mrs. Frank N. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"The failure of the House Judiciary Committee to report out the suffrage resolution, while very disappointing, was not entirely unexpected. The National Association has realized that considerations outside the question of suffrage might become a factor in today's vote, and the result has shown that this was true.

"The vote is in no sense to be construed as hostile to suffrage. It was not confined to that alone, but to all constitutional amendments pending before the committee. They were of such a grave and important nature, involving, as they did, a change in the Constitution, that in view of the legislative situation it was concluded to postpone all action.

"Today's vote has emphasized to the leaders of the National Association that more than ever they should work for a suffrage plank in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties at the coming national convention. Although we shall overlook no opportunity to get the suffrage resolution before the House, the activities of the National Association to get recognition in the national platforms will be redoubled. Instructions have already been issued to our workers throughout the United States that from now until the June conventions no stone shall be left unturned to secure the adoption of an equal suffrage plank in the two platforms."

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, said:

"Many months still remain, in all probability, before Congress adjourns. We will do our utmost in these months to create such a powerful party of voting women in the West as to make it impossible for the Democratic leaders at Washington longer to continue their course of refusing to let this measure come before the House for even the few minutes necessary for a discussion and a vote."

"The women opposed to suffrage are interested in ancestors. We are interested in descendants," said Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale at a recent address in Des Moines.

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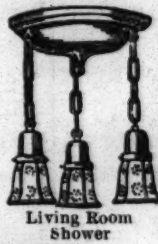
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QUEER BLUNDER****Root Says Women's Opportuni-
ties Came Out of Clear Sky—
Women Knew Better**

Speaking to the Alumnae of
the Graham School in New York
at its one hundredth anniversary,
Mr. Elihu Root said:
"When I look back fifty years
and remember how many poor
creatures were then entirely de-
pendent upon grudging relatives,
with no hope of escape from
their position, and see the in-
creased opportunities for wom-
en made for them by educa-
tion, it seems that, unheralded,
unproclaimed, a change has been
wrought which has brought free-
dom to one-half of the race."

"Unheralded?" said a listening suf-
fragist. "Scarcely so quick as
that. Women's education was
fought for by thoughtful and
progressive women and men, and
was bitterly opposed by the
change-fearing conservatives, ex-
actly as woman suffrage is op-
posed by them today."

**THEY KNOW HOW
WHISKEY WORKS****Women, Soliticious for Morality
in General, Capable of Voting
on District Referendum**

The attempt of District of Co-
lumbia liquor interests to force a
referendum on prohibition to men
only was attacked sharply by
United States Senator Jones of
Washington in the Senate March
18.

"Why have a referendum on a
petition of (male) taxpayers only?
If taxpaying is to determine the
qualifications of signers of peti-
tions for a referendum, why not
permit women taxpayers to sign?
Their taxes are just the same as
those of men. It is just as much
a hardship on them to pay taxes
as it is for the men, and their
qualifications to pay taxes must
be the same."

"There is also a sentiment,
growing stronger and stronger
and which will eventually pre-
vail, that the women of the coun-
try are as intelligent and as ca-
pable of voting as the men. No
one will deny that the women of
any locality are as capable of pass-
ing upon the question of prohibi-
tion as men, if not more so. They
know what the liquor traffic is;
they know how it works; they
know its terrible effect upon the
flour barrel, the clothes closet, the
bank account, the bodily health,
the morality of humanity and the
happiness of homes more even
than men. She it is that must en-
dure the most intense suffering
that comes from the liquor traffic.
This is said to be a referendum to
the people. The people's will, we
are told, should control on this
great moral issue; and yet every
ignorant, besotted, vicious, cor-
rupt, and unconvicted man is per-
mitted to vote under this so-called
people's referendum upon this
great moral issue, while every in-
telligent, refined, educated, pure,
home-loving, God-fearing woman
is excluded from voting upon it."

**NEWEST CITIZENS
SHOW IGNORANCE****Rhode Island Applicants for Nat-
uralization Pass Poor Tests but
Promise to Study History**

Naturalization Day saw the us-
ual array of applicants for citi-
zenship lined up in the Rhode Is-
land branch of the U. S. District
Court. One man stated that
"Congress lives in the White
House with George Washington."
Another declared that the State
Legislature consists of two
branches: "the City Hall and the
State House." Similar errors
were made all along the line, but
the men were permitted to pass
on the "promise that they would
study up the history of the
United States." Mrs. Fitz, sec-
retary of the State association,
says: "This prevails in a State so
black, as far as women's political
privileges are concerned, that if
twenty-four of these ignorant
men signed a petition needing
twenty-five names, the signature
of Dean Lida Shaw, of Brown
University, a woman and not an
elector, would invalidate the doc-
ument."

Saskatchewan women will vote
next December on the question of
prohibition, and on this account
the Moose Jaw Evening Times pre-
dicts that "the jig's up this year so
far as the whiskey trade in this
Province is concerned."

**Frederic T. Goodman**

(From London W.)

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**VIRGINIA MALES
WIN MAIL VOTE****Legislators Think Ballot Valu-
able for Travelling Men But of
No Use for Women**

The General Assembly of Vir-
ginia, where both equal suffrage
and a co-educational bill have re-
cently been defeated, has just
passed a law allowing travelling
men to vote by mail. The same
legislators that told the women
the vote would be worse than
useless to them, positively harm-
ful, has decided that the little in-
strument is so valuable to travel-
ling men that they must have it
even if they have to cast their
votes by mail.

The argument in behalf of the
travelling men reads exactly like
an equal suffrage pamphlet.

The Federated Women's Clubs
of the Rio Grande Valley adopted
resolutions in favor of suffrage
for women at its meeting in Mc-
Allen, Texas, in February. The
Federation is backed by the most
intelligent and progressive men
in this remarkable country, peo-
pled, as it is, by the restless,
courageous folk that have left
northern, eastern and western
homes to go pioneering on the
Mexican border.

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especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

Reginald Wright Kauffman

Eona Gale

Florence Kelly

Witter Bynner

Ben B. Lindsey

Caroline Bartlett Crane

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Artists

Mayme B. Harwood

Blanche Ames

Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer

Assistant Editor

Howard L. Blackwell

Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor

Agnes E. Ryan

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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916

A TRIO OF VICTORIES

These are happy days for the suffragists. The huge Canadian province of Saskatchewan has given full suffrage to its women. As in Manitoba and Alberta, the vote in favor was practically unanimous.

"The kingdom of God cometh not with observation." On this side of the border there has been but little realization of the rapid growth of public opinion quietly going on in Canada in favor of votes for women.

The three Canadian victories of the past few weeks have added to the equal suffrage area of this continent a stretch of territory almost equal to all the part of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

"It is fitting to adorn the flag with a rose," says a famous French poet. Lovers of justice in the United States may now fittingly adorn their suffrage flag with a maple leaf in honor of Canada.

A. S. B.

THE COMMITTEE FAILS

The U. S. House Judiciary Committee, by a majority of one, has voted to postpone action indefinitely upon all measures relating to woman suffrage or prohibition. By refusing to report them out, either with or without recommendation, it practically refuses to let them come before the lower House of Congress for a vote.

Of course, these big and burning questions cannot be indefinitely smothered in committee. Sooner or later, Congress must vote them up or down. After election, if not before, the Judiciary Committee will no doubt change its attitude. But the public has little respect for the timorous policy of staving off a vote till after election, in order that Congressmen may not have to put themselves on record before going to their constituents. A franker and more courageous course would command more esteem, and would pay better in the long run.

A. S. B.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE

The air is full just now of exciting public questions. Women as well as men are eagerly discussing them, and it is nothing uncommon to find a family divided. As the subject is talked out around the breakfast table, the brother is often on one side, the sister on the other, and the father is heard arguing with his son or his daughter or his wife. It is rare that any serious family ill feeling results. But the question does arise how any one person can fairly represent a whole family when these matters are put to vote.

A man on his way into the city from the suburbs the other day surprised his friends by constantly walking up and down the aisle, although there were empty seats. On being asked why he did not sit down, he answered confidentially, "Well, the fact is, my wife urged me to take a car to town, because she was afraid I should get overtired, and my mother advised me to walk, because she thought the exercise would do me good. When I get home tonight, I want to be able to tell each of them that I did what she asked."

As a general thing, the American man is kinder to women than any other man in the world; but even he cannot represent two women by his one vote. When his family

includes not only his mother and wife but a group of lively and intelligent daughters, he may have to represent half a dozen differing opinions. Equal suffrage is the only way to get him out of the dilemma.

A. S. B.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN

The eight-hour law for women seems doomed to fail in the Massachusetts Legislature. Women have an eight-hour work day in five of the eleven full suffrage States—Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming. They have not this protection in any of the 37 States where women do not vote.

During the suffrage campaign last year, a Massachusetts manufacturer said to a member of the State Board of Labor and Industry: "In Massachusetts the trade unions have got an eight-hour day for men in most lines of work; and some unmarried cranks have got an eight-hour day for children. If woman suffrage carries, we shall soon have an eight-hour day for women too, and then what will become of us?"

All the 20,000 State employees in Massachusetts have an eight-hour day. The enormous majority of these are men. The eight-hour rule applies to all work done for the State under contractors. In addition, all men in the following trades are on an eight-hour day in Massachusetts: carpenters, brick-masons, stone-masons, stone-cutters, granite-cutters, structural iron-workers, plumbers, steam-fitters and helpers, mosaic-masons, hoisting-engineers, elevator constructors, cement-masons, general laborers in building trades, roofers, lathers, paper-hangers, decorators, paving-cutters, gas-fitters, printing pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, hod-carriers, moving-picture operators, typographical men, cigar workers, electricians, theatrical employees, cutting-die and cutter-makers, plasterers, sheet metal workers and painters.

Women in Massachusetts have an eight-hour day in a few trades only—typographical, telephone, bindery, compositors and cigar-strippers.

Approximately 75,811 men are on an eight-hour day in Massachusetts, and 11,752 women.

Contrast this with the happier conditions where women vote. The Secretary of the Industrial Welfare Commission of Washington says:

"The law is generally satisfactory. As a rule, adjusted itself very readily to the change which followed, after two years, the enactment of the ten-hour law in 1909.

"Many employers who were at first opposed to the regulation of hours are now willing to admit that it has proven beneficial, since it has undoubtedly resulted in greater efficiency.

"The same general condition exists in manufacturing establishments, especially where the piece rate system is in effect,—employers usually admitting that the girls are able to accomplish quite as much in the present eight-hour day as they formerly did in the longer unregulated day.

"Since our manufacturing establishments are increasing, both in number and capacity, it is safe to say that the eight-hour day and the minimum wage have not crippled them."

The State Labor Statistician of Colorado says:

"The law has been in existence two years now and has given good satisfaction and very little friction.

"It has made more work rather than displaced women workers. Our experience in Colorado is that it has not discommoded business in any way,—those who worked hardest against it now conceding this fact."

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics of California says:

"At the time the eight-hour law was proposed, many statements were made to the effect that women would be driven out of employment, their wages would be greatly reduced, and that industries would be ruined or driven from the State. The contention that industries would be destroyed or driven from the State on a wholesale scale can be dismissed with the statement that we found nothing approaching such a condition. Our investigation would indicate that some women were discharged because of the eight-hour law. We found nothing to indicate that any considerable number were discharged. It is also true that additional women were employed after the law went into effect, and, in so far as we can determine, there were in the aggregate more additional women employed than discharged.

"In regard to the reduction in wages: in some cases girls working at a daily or weekly wage suffered a reduction. However, in so far as we are able to determine, these cases were few. A number of cases were brought to our attention where the hourly rate or piece rate was raised to make it possible for girls to earn as much as they had been able to when required to work longer hours.

"Indeed, both employers and women employees told our agents that the physical condition of the women was so much improved by shortened hours that as much could be accomplished in eight hours as had previously been done in nine or ten. Certainly the women themselves were the sufferers if they were subject to a reduction in wages or were discharged on account of the eight-hour law. I believe we are safe in saying that the women workers of the State are almost unanimously satisfied with this regulation.

"Our experience has been thoroughly satisfactory.

We have gained the impression that California is thoroughly committed to this regulation, and that the preponderance of opinion is very largely in its favor. Indeed, for the present, it has almost ceased to be an issue in California, it has become so thoroughly established."

None of the women who make a specialty of opposing equal suffrage appeared at the hearing in behalf of the eight-hour bill in Massachusetts, or gave it any public support, so far as we are aware. In this connection, it is of interest to remember that the official organ of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in its issue of December, 1913, referred contemptuously to California's eight-hour law for women as "a law urged by suffragists," and published an article bitterly attacking the whole principle of putting any limit upon women's hours of labor. It said: "No more stupid law was ever enacted. Women have as much right to work as men, and are perfectly competent to fix their own working hours. A healthy woman can work with impunity as many hours as a healthy man, in work suitable for women to perform," etc., etc.

Most of the "big business" interests which employ women and children oppose equal suffrage. They think that a woman has strength enough to work a ten or twelve hour day, but not strength enough to cast a ballot.

A. S. B.

DID THEY MEAN IT?

Woman suffrage bills were lately passed in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but defeated in Ontario. There may be a spice of roguishness in the publication by the Manitoba Free Press of the following dispatch from Ottawa, where the Victoria Museum is to be used instead of the Parliament House, recently blown up:

"Ottawa Parliament today sat, and, in the clatter of hammers and the screech of saws, workingmen all day long labored in the task of transforming the dignified halls of the Victoria Museum into long rows for members, Senators, and House officials.

"Work has not yet been completed upon the new Senate chamber, and, whether by accident or design, the placard which stood above the door still remains in the chamber. It reads: 'Hall of vertebrate fossils (temporary exhibit).'"

Happily, that sort of fossilism is always temporary. In course of time a wind blows upon the dry bones, and they live.

A. S. B.

A FLOOD OF FALSEHOODS

A series of extraordinary "fake" stories about the Mexican situation have been sent broadcast through the press—that Carranza's troops in large numbers were going over to Villa, that all Mexico was about to rise against the "gringos," that large Mexican forces with cannon were massed near Douglas, Arizona, that General Herrera had deserted the de facto government and was on his way to join Villa, etc., etc. Every one of these reports was false.

Secretary Lansing is quoted as saying: "I believe a large part of these stories originate with interested persons who desire intervention." Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in Congress last week:

"An effort is being made by numerous sinister influences in Mexico, and, I am sorry to say, outside of Mexico, to excite the people of that unfortunate country, and impress them with the idea that the United States is contemplating aggression against the whole people. There are influences at work, and we know it, in this country and in Mexico, sometimes co-operating and sometimes not, to arouse a public opinion and create a condition in Mexico that will embarrass the government in carrying out its purposes, and precipitate a situation the end of which we know not."

President Wilson, in a public warning to the nation against these inflammatory falsehoods, says:

"The people of the United States should know the sinister and unscrupulous influences that are afoot, and should be on their guard against crediting any story coming from the border; and those who disseminate the news should make it a matter of patriotism and of conscience to test the source and authenticity of every report they receive from that quarter."

One thing which the suffragists have to contend with in every campaign is the unscrupulous use of the press by the opponents of equal rights, to spread the wildest campaign lies. Now that the possibility and the willingness to do this are being so strikingly shown on a national scale, the suffragists in all the campaign States should take notice—and take warning.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND TENNIS

Women players of eminence are beginning to ask why they and their less renowned sisters should be excluded from direct share in government of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The women's dues are paid with as good money as are the men's. They help to make tournaments and country clubs successful. They play a good game, without fear or favor. In local clubs their parity of standing is often recognized. Why not in the national organization?—Christian Science Monitor.

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To swell the campaign fund a Parcel Post sale will be held in Parkersburg, W. Va., in April. Suffragists from all over the country are asked to help make this event a big financial success. The more packages that are received from a distance the more attractive and remunerative the sale will be. It is hoped to have packages, valued at not less than a quarter, from every State in the Union. Through the medium of The Woman's Journal individual suffragists and suffrage leagues are asked to contribute to the sale. If each person who reads this notice will send at least one package to Miss Bess Bailey, 949 Avery street, Parkersburg, W. V., to be received not later than April 15, the success of the affair is assured. Contributors are requested to mark each package "For Suffrage," so that it may be kept unopened until purchased. West Virginia's greatest need is for money, and this is an opportunity for every suffragist who desires victory in 1916 for an Eastern and Southern State to donate her mite toward that end.

KANSAS

The annual meeting of the Good Citizenship League is to be held in Topeka April 13. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is expected to be present.

KENTUCKY

Senator Thomas A. Combs, of Kentucky, says, in an article on "How We Won in the Kentucky Senate":

"The cause of equal suffrage is so manifestly just that the action of the Senate in passing, by an overwhelming vote, the measure which I introduced and that had for its object the enfranchisement of the women of Kentucky, was to be expected by those at all familiar with the situation. The only surprise is that the House of Representatives did not yield to popular demand and confirm the action of the Senate, thereby giving to the men of Kentucky the right to say, by ballot, whether or not one-half the intelligent, patriotic, God-fearing people of the Commonwealth should longer be denied the right of full citizenship.

"The unusual interest evinced in the question of woman suffrage at Frankfort this winter, during the legislative session, was due, perhaps, more to the campaign of education than to any other single cause. The patient and effective work and the constant presence of such suffrage leaders as Mrs. Murray Hubbard, Mrs. Robinson McDowell, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Mrs. John Glover South and others aided very materially in impressing a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly with the righteousness of the cause. The very able, persuasive and unanswerable arguments presented by the distinguished visitors, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale and Senator Helen Ring Robinson, were listened to attentively and greatly encouraged the adherents of the cause.

"Two years hence the one overshadowing issue will be the suffrage question, and I have no doubt of the result, for I have an abiding confidence in the wisdom and good judgment of the people."

The question of whether women should have the right to vote was debated by high school pupils of Cadiz last week. The decision was awarded to the affirmative side.

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MASSACHUSETTS

The bill to make women eligible for service on boards of health passed in the Massachusetts Senate Monday. The next day Senator Frank S. Farnsworth moved its reconsideration, and the question is due to come up April 3.

"Woman's place is not on the Board of Health, but at the washboard," says Col. Amos T. Luther in the Boston Traveller regarding the bill. Colonel Luther writes from Quohaughurst and says:

"If it is not yet too late, this town will send at once an official delegation to Boston for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the adoption of legislation permitting women to serve on boards of health.

"This town believes in progress. It believes that woman is the fairest flower in the field of nature, but it also believes that woman—lovely and eternally conversational woman—has her limitations.

"She knows all there is to know about dress; she has an intuitive knowledge concerning the exact time for boiling eggs, but when it comes to important technical and rhetorical work, like that of serving on a board of health, she is utterly lacking in the fundamentals.

"Our board of health in Quohaughurst is one of the best in Barnstable County, and you don't know what that means unless you know Barnstable County. The board consists of one doctor, one man who would have been a doctor if his parents could have guessed that he would be a physically and mentally inert failure at everything else, and a prominent citizen who is re-elected every year merely because he is a prominent citizen and can quote familiar Latin sentences with the old English pronunciation.

"As now constituted, the board of health could not be improved upon. It believes in peace at any price, and will do nothing to disturb the calmness of a community which boasts that calmness is its main asset.

"There is one thing to be said about our board of health. Nobody, rich or poor, can make it act, or often make it show signs of life, but think what would happen if some wide-awake woman should be chosen to membership and start out to insist that a health board should actually conserve the public health!

"Keep women off the health boards! They might even do or attempt something practical for abating the fly nuisance in hot weather."

A unique suffrage club has come into existence, the Suffrage Entertainment Club. Its purpose is to enable suffragists to get together and have a good time. Admission fee will be just enough to cover cost. All suffragists are invited. While there will always be several official hostesses, it is hoped that each woman will feel responsible to do her share toward giving everyone else a good time. The

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RHODE ISLAND

Because of corrupt political conditions in Rhode Island, an organization known as The Voters' League was formed last year to study the records of members of the Legislature and to report to the public at regular intervals. In an address before a committee of one hundred of the Chamber of Commerce last week, Mr. T. F. McDonnell, of the Voters' League, stated: "For years the General Assembly has been composed chiefly of men of inferior ability, and, while a few of them have been trustworthy, many have been of colorless and negative ability, and some of a distinctly vicious type, with no motives except the plunder of public and private interests." The presidential suffrage bill has been held in the special legislation committee of the Senate of this Legislature, despite the fact that no anti-suffragist appeared at the hearing to speak against it, and all kinds of pressure and public opinion has been expressed in its favor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

About forty prominent women of Rochester enjoyed a suffrage tea at the home of Mayor R. V. Sweet March 21. Mrs. Sweet presented the Strafford county chairman, Mrs. Mattie B. Perkins of Farmington, who introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Mary Post, State field organizer.

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TEXAS

Mrs. Ella Pomeroy has undertaken to arouse the Rio Grande Valley section of the State and to crystallize the sentiment already existing there in favor of woman suffrage, by forming clubs for the promotion of the cause.

The Houston Women's Political Union kept "Open House" at their headquarters on Main St., last week in honor of the cattlemen's convention. About five thousand delegates and one thousand visiting women were expected to be in Houston at that time. Miss Lavinia M. Engle, national field secretary, is assisting the Houston organization.

A suffrage association, auxiliary to the Texas Woman Suffrage Association, was recently formed in Manor by Miss Elisabeth Freeman, organizing secretary. Mrs. Frank Gregg was elected president. Miss Freeman was accompanied to Manor by a party of Austin women, Mrs. A. N. McCullum, president of the Austin league; Mrs. Lindley Miller Keasbey, chairman of the 20th Senatorial district; Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the State association; Mrs. Dave Doom, Mrs. Robt. Connolly and Mrs. Creighton.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Austin gave a suffrage luncheon at the Driskill Hotel, March 13. About two hundred people attended the luncheon, each course of which carried some suffrage emblem. The tables were decorated in white and yellow and a boutonniere of white and yellow flowers was placed at each place. Mrs. Pearl Jackson presided as toast-mistress, and the speakers were Mayor Wooldridge, Mrs. Cunningham of Galveston, Dr. Worsham, Dr. Benedict, Miss Freeman and Mr. McClelland.

NORTH CAROLINA

A group of speakers including Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Virginia, Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Arkansas and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Alabama are expected to visit the State April 14 and 15, speaking in Greensboro, Charlotte, Salisbury and Asheville.

TENNESSEE

A mass meeting of Cleveland suffragists was held in the parlors of the Artz hotel March 18. A complete reorganization of the Cleveland league was effected. Mrs. Sam Y. Adcock, former president, was elected county chairman and Miss Emil Jory was elected city chairman.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Equal Suffrage Association has opened headquarters at the Hotel Albert, in Selma. The rapid growth of the association made this action necessary.

During the recent Fashion Week in Birmingham, suffragists made an appeal through pictures in a window display on First Avenue. The climax of the week was a fashion ball, for which each of the prominent dry goods merchants costumed a young woman to represent a period of history. At the suggestion of the publicity committee of the Birmingham association, Miss Lightfoot, one of the city's best costumers, costumed 1916 as a suffragist. Miss Amelia Worthington wore the costume, and gave a suffrage monologue.

A course of lessons in parliamentary law under the leadership of Mrs. H. H. Snell is being conducted at Birmingham headquarters. On the same day that these classes meet, Mrs. Snell has arranged to have suffrage talks given during the noon hour to the business women who go to headquarters for a cup of tea and a social hour. About 50 business women visit headquarters every day.

The National Campaign Conference, scheduled in Birmingham

Every Iowa County Now Has Complete Organization or Committee Hard at Work

William Jennings Bryan pledged himself to the cause of woman suffrage in Iowa in an address delivered before an audience of 4,000 persons in Des Moines March 22. Mr. Bryan is to tour the State later under the auspices of the Business Men's Temperance League, and will also speak for suffrage on this tour.

The United Mine Workers of District 13 gave strong endorsement to suffrage at their convention last week. Miss Flora Dunlap, State suffrage president, was one of the speakers at this gathering.

The interest that college folk are taking in the campaign adds zest to the interest in their respective communities. The Women's Athletic Association of Simpson College at Indianola, 250 members, has organized itself to work for suffrage until the close of the campaign. Every member will speak in her home town during the spring vacation, and before leaving Indianola will join in a suffrage school, that they may be well posted when they start to give their talks. This organization plans to have a talk in every school house in the county before June 5.

"A button on every faculty member" is the slogan of the college girls' club at Iowa City at the State University. This club has a wealth of clever ideas which they propose to put in operation before the day of the vote.

Suffragists over the State have been demonstrating that they can fill their places in the home as well as on the lecture platform and in the work of organization. As a result, home cookery is playing quite a part in a number of counties where money is being raised for the county work. Atlantic has been having a sale, and Cedar Rapids has found delicious pies and cakes have added materially to the treasury.

Council Bluffs is already planning for the mass meeting and the conference of workers which will take place when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt enters the State for her speaking tour. April 16 and 17 are her dates in Council Bluffs, which is her first objective point. Mrs. Leonard Everett and Miss Caroline Dodge are taking a most active part in the work.

The reports from the organizers show that the county organization work is fast nearing completion. There is not a

county now but has either a complete county organization of county chairmen and township chairmen, or an executive committee that is working to complete the township work. The number of local leaders has gone far over the thousand mark, and the orders that come into headquarters for literature, buttons and pennants would indicate that this feature of suffrage work is being by no means neglected.

Mrs. Edwin A. Knapp of Parkville, Mo., prominent club woman, journalist and suffrage worker, arrived last Saturday and is prepared to take the field at once.

A suffrage league in St. Paul is planning to send into Iowa as their contribution to the campaign Mrs. Mabel Dunlap, an experienced campaigner.

"Iowa is going to win," writes Henry J. Allen of Kansas, in a letter to Miss Dunlap, and that is the way two prominent members of the National Suffrage Association described the situation when in Iowa. The East is looking to Iowa to do things, St. Louis is waiting breathlessly to know whether or not Iowa is victorious, for upon that largely depends their taking up their own State campaign. South Dakota and West Virginia are depending upon Iowa, and the national workers believe that victory for Iowa will assure planks in the national political platforms.

Van Buren County has chosen as its chairman Mrs. Caroline Perkins, and as secretary and treasurer Mrs. Nellie Irish. The organization was started at the home of Mrs. C. I. Manning in Keosauqua last week.

A new club at Clarion started in with fifty members. Mrs. George Young, president of the Woman's Club, is chairman; Mrs. B. P. Birdsell, wife of former Congressman Birdsell, is vice-chairman; Mrs. June Hartstock, secretary, and Mrs. M. A. Nicholson, treasurer. The county officers are Mrs. Sadie Sanes, chairman, Mrs. Lucy Scott, secretary, and Mrs. Nellie Thornley, treasurer.

The executive board of the Mahaska County League has a movement under way to raise \$500 for the State campaign fund. Mahaska County has done some big things, and it is confidently expected that they will raise the sum. A booster dinner, at which distinguished guests will be present, and a big rally are some of the other things planned.

"Contributions for Iowa," reads the sign about a big glass jar in the office of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia. This is a unique way of attracting attention to the Iowa campaign and gathering in the small contributions of friends.

ing, and the speakers were Mr. Owen Lovejoy and Mrs. Raymond Robins. Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, president of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, presided, and at the close of the meeting a resolution was passed petitioning the Senate to pass the Keating Child Labor bill.

CONNECTICUT

Two important suffrage meetings were held in and near Hartford last week. The first was on Monday, at South Manchester, and Rabbi Wise was the speaker. Mrs. Emil Hohenthal, president of the South Manchester Equal Franchise League, presided, and there was a large and appreciative audience. The second meeting was in Hartford, on Wednesday even-

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Anadora C. Morrison and Miss Anna Clement were elected members of the National Park Borough School at the annual election March 21. This is the first time that women have been elected to school offices in National Park.

PRECEDENT IS NO HINDRANCE TO HIM

Chairman Appoints Woman for Board—Justice Upholds Action and Sees New Era

An important forward step has recently been introduced in Greensboro, North Carolina. Colonel A. H. Boyden, in his capacity as chairman of the board of directors of the Soldiers' Home in that city, violated precedent by choosing Mrs. R. E. Little, the State president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to sit as a member of the board.

Several prominent persons have intimated that the appointment is unconstitutional, but it is good to learn that Chief Justice Clark dissents from such view, as is evident in his letter to Col. Boyden:

"It is a graceful thing for a soldier to do, indebted as we are to the patriotism of our women during the war and their fidelity to the memory of the cause since the surrender. We owe to them every monument that has been erected to Southern valor from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

"It was also a very wise thing to do, if you will permit me to say so, for they see things from a different angle from us, and the fact that Mrs. Little is on the board will be an aid to the splendid management you have inaugurated.

"Besides this you have done an historic act. It is true the Supreme Court of this State has held that positions on these State boards are offices, and that women are barred from them. I do not agree to either proposition, for both are based solely upon preconceived opinions, and neither is justified by a single line in the constitution. But you have caused for the first time a woman to be appointed to what is held to be a public office in this State. From this time on there will be an increasing demand for them in our public service. They are as intelligent and as patriotic as men, and pay their full share of taxes. We need their aid in our public service and they have a right to share in the government of the State. I congratulate you upon having opened a new era, in which they shall have just recognition."

WOMAN APPEARS BEFORE COUNCIL

Demonstrates Active Interest of Women in Civic Affairs by Appeal for Public Nurse

"That women believe in equal suffrage not simply to have the right and privilege to vote, but to take an interest and active hand in civic affairs generally—and especially those having to do with children—was aptly illustrated in Johnstown the other evening," says the Gloversville Morning Herald, "when Mrs. Richard M. Evans, president of the Johnstown branch of the Suffrage Party of the State of New York, appeared before the mayor and Common Council of the city, and as president of the local Tuberculosis society, argued that the city of Johnstown should assume its share of expenses of a public health nurse. Mrs. Evans not only argued convincingly, but she achieved success. Only a few weeks ago the Common Council voted down the proposition to share the expense of the nurse with the Tuberculosis society, while after her forceful argument the aldermen voted to appropriate one-half the salary of the tuberculosis nurse."

Johnstown was the only city in Fulton county to carry for suffrage last November, having a favorable majority of 61 votes.

The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania has established a fellowship amounting to \$1,000, to be awarded annually to any medical woman of special ability who, following the undergraduate course, has completed at least one year of hospital service, including work in maternity wards, and one year of further practice. This is said to be the first fellowship in obstetrics offered by any medical school. The amount is to cover twelve months of special work as Fellow in Obstetrics, with the condition that the holder of the fellowship shall thereafter continue the practice of obstetrics.

NOTES AND NEWS

Thirteen young women students of sociology at the Pennsylvania College for Women acted as "jurors" in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh last week, under Judge Joseph Buffington. The cases were those of fourteen foreigners, who received citizenship papers. Judge Buffington asked the opinion of the young women in each case.

Commended as an anti-suffrage argument: In China men frequently have cancer in the back of the throat from eating rice very hot. Women do not suffer from this because they eat at the second table and their rice is cold.

Much criticism has been aroused by the action of Governor Craig of North Carolina in commuting the death sentence of a woman convicted of murder to life imprisonment. Her accomplice, a man, received the same commutation of sentence. The decision in his case, however, has been received with little comment. If it is unjust to spare a woman, to whom North Carolina men have denied the privileges of citizenship, is it not equally unjust to spare the man whose responsibilities as a qualified citizen make him fully as answerable to the law?

Miss Helen Keller, who lectured in New Orleans recently, was questioned by a press reporter as to her suffrage views. She replied:

"Why, of course, I am a suffragist. I should be ashamed if I were not aligned with the great army of women trying to accomplish so much for themselves and the world. I am a modern woman."

In more than 300 Illinois cities and towns, the majority of the women have voted dry. In East Dubuque and a few other places they voted wet. We are asked to explain the case of East Dubuque. The explanation probably is that all women do not think alike. But the elections throughout Illinois have shown—that everybody knew beforehand—that women are more generally opposed to liquor than are men.

"Everybody speaks of the girl 'allowing' or 'permitting' liberties," says a writer in the March Woman's Home Companion. "I have never heard it said that a man allows himself or permits himself these things. The blame lies always with the girl. The man, it seems, will be either what she requires or inspires him to be, or what she permits him to be.

"Nine out of ten men, and nearly all women will, I think, agree with this point of view."

BABYLON FAIR TO WOMEN CITIZENS

Translated Tablets Prove That Woman Received Same Pay As Man 3,400 Years Ago

Thirty-four hundred years ago a woman was placed on the payroll of a business firm of Babylon and received the same pay as the man she displaced, declared Dr. Albert V. Clay of Yale University in a lecture at the University Museum, Philadelphia, last week. Dr. Clay, an authority on the translation of Babylon tablets, illustrated the difference between Babylon's treatment of the woman worker and that of America today, and drew his examples from recent translations of tablets found in the last few years in Babylonian ruins.

Woman's political and social position, he said, was better in that ancient day, as determined by her legal status, than it has been at any time since, even up to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Other tablets reveal stories of heavy penalties imposed on men for their treatment of women 4000 years ago. No cruelties were tolerated and woman was placed on a high social pedestal.

Concerning the gentleman who was displaced by a woman receiving the same salary, Dr. Clay said:

"No doubt he went home and told his wife that things were in a pretty state when a woman got a man's job at the same pay, and that in the good old days of his grandmother women were content to stay at home, where they belonged. And he probably added that these modern women were the limit, and let it go at that."

Washington Women's Votes Change Money's Drift from Bar to Bank and Grocer

Women, by the use of their votes in Washington, have changed the drift of money that formerly went over the bar for whiskey so that it now goes across the counter to grocers and shop-keepers for better food and clothing. Striking testimony to the results of the new prohibition law, which was adopted largely by women's votes, was introduced into the U. S. Senate recently by Senator Jones of Washington. Senator Jones quoted the following interview with Major C. B. Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, which was published in the Kansas City Times of Feb. 9, 1916. Major Blethen said:

"My paper fought its damndest against prohibition. We fought it on economic grounds alone. We believed that in a great seaport city, with a population of upward of 300,000, prohibition would be destructive; it would bring on economic disaster. We believed that under our system of licensing saloons we had the liquor traffic about as well controlled as it could be, and we wanted to let it alone, and so we fought as hard as we could fight. But, in spite of all we could do against it, prohibition carried, and it went into effect in Washington January 1. We have had a month of it now.

"And how has it worked out? "We already know that it is a great benefit morally and from an economic standpoint. Its moral benefit has been tremendous. Seattle had 260 saloons, and we had an average of 2,600 arrests a month for crimes and misdemean-

ors growing out of liquor drinking. In January we had only 400 arrests, and 60 of those were made Jan. 1 and were the results of hang overs from the old year. That in itself is enough to convince any man with a conscience that prohibition is necessary. There can be no true economy in anything that is immoral.

"And on top of that great moral result we have these economic facts: In the first three weeks of January the savings deposits in the banks of Seattle increased 15 per cent. There was not a grocery store in Seattle that did not show an increase of business in January greater than ever known in any month before in all the history of the city, except in holiday time. In all the large grocery stores the increase was immense. In addition to this, every dry goods store in Seattle except one, and that one I have no figures from, had a wonderful increase in business. Each store reported the largest business ever done in one month, except in holiday time.

"I wished to know in what class of goods the sales increased so greatly, and so I sent to all the grocery and dry goods stores to find that out. And to me it is a pitiful thing, and it makes me sorry that we did not have prohibition long ago—that the increase in sales in all the dry goods stores was in wearing apparel of women and children and in the grocery stores the increase was made up chiefly of fruits and fancy groceries. This proves that it is the women and children who suffer most from the liquor business, and it is the women and children who benefit most from prohibition. Money that went formerly over the bar for whiskey is now being spent for clothing for the women and children and in better food for the household.

"It is just like this: When you close the saloons, the money that formerly was spent there remains in the family of the wage earner, and his wife and children buy shoes and clothing and better food with it. Yes, sir; we have found in Seattle that it is better to buy shoes than booze. The families of wage earners in Seattle are going to have more food and clothes and everything else than they had before.

"And is the prohibition enforced? "Absolutely. Prohibition does prohibit.

"And how about the empty saloons and the landlords who own them?

"Many of them have already been made over and are occupied by other businesses. I will venture the prophecy that in one year from today you won't be able to find a place in Seattle where there was a saloon. They will all be occupied by other business. And prohibition has not lowered rents. I know of one big dry goods store that has already had its rent

MEXICAN WOMEN POINT WAY OUT

Independent Finds Recent Conference Striking Illustration of Their Value in Government

"It is a striking illustration of the possible value of women in government," declares the Independent, referring to the conference of Mexican women recently held in Yucatan while the men were engaged in raiding and fighting.

"Mexican leaders has been for years floundering in the midst of petty revolutions and personal recriminations," says the Independent. "They have seen no wise way out. But Mexico's women have taken a real step toward democracy and an orderly government for their country. Naturally they urge the necessity of woman suffrage as a basis for their work. When popular suffrage is established in Mexico—as it must be if the republic is to prove worthy of the name—it will be the women who have earned the right to vote rather than the men. But perhaps they will succeed in getting it for both sexes."

"What Can You Do To Help Iowa?" asks an appeal sent out by the Evanston Political Equality League. Suggestion number one is to "write to every voter in Iowa with whom you have any influence, asking him to vote for woman suffrage." Another suggestion is to "send some one to work for you," by means of a contribution.

A woman can express herself on any subject, in any place, 364 days of the year. On the 365th day, however, she can only express her opinion 100 feet from the only place where an opinion becomes authoritative.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

raised since prohibition went into effect."

At the conclusion of this testimony Senator Thomas of Colorado, where women also have been admittedly responsible for the passage of the prohibition amendment, said:

"If the Senator will permit me, I want to add to the statement of the Seattle Times, with regard to the effect of prohibition upon that city, the information which I received concerning the effect of prohibition upon the city of Denver, where I live. My information is that its effect there—and it went into operation on the 1st day of January—is confirmatory in every particular of the account given of its effect and operation in Seattle."

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PEARL LAMOND STUDIO, 229 Publicity Building, 117-59 Pine Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Women were given the municipal suffrage in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, last year, and Mrs. F. A. Lawton stated at the recent hearing before Premier Scott that 58 per cent. of the women's votes were cast, while only 40 per cent. of the men voted.

A Chicago masher unwittingly selected a policewoman for his advances the other day, and he found himself at the station house in short order. No doubt he hates to see good women leave their kitchens for the mire of politics. There are times when it is handy to have chivalry's weak spots reinforced by the strength of the law.—Springfield Republican.

The report of the hearings before the House Committee on the Judiciary for and against the nation-wide suffrage amendment has now been published; and copies may be secured from either the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Munsey Building, Washington, or the clerk of the House Committee.



"... to establish a code of ethics [for the business world] based on candid truth" is the way President Wilson describes the mission of the Associated Advertising Clubs

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SITUATIONS

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. Government Life Jobs. \$65.00 to \$150.00 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Full" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. 7124, Rochester, N. Y. (18)

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30.

TWO PLATFORMS BACK SUFFRAGE

Republicans in Arizona and Maine Approve Votes for Women by Different Methods

Equal suffrage has received endorsement in the Republican platforms of two more States. The State Central Committee of Arizona, meeting at Phoenix, March 18, unanimously endorsed the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. The Maine State convention last week put an incorporated plank in its Republican platform approving equal suffrage through State legislation.

BORDEN REVERSES FORMER OPINION

Premier of Canada Faces Fact That Women of Provinces Have Necessary Political Power

Premier Borden of the Dominion of Canada is facing a new situation now that women have political power in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1912 he told a delegation of suffragists that federal franchise depended upon the franchises of the several Provinces, and that persons entitled to vote at provincial elections were entitled to vote at federal elections. He advised the women to work with the provincial Legislatures.

As soon as suffrage was passed in Manitoba, however, the Premier changed his mind. He decided that women of Manitoba did not have suffrage in federal elections and that it would not be wise for the women of one Province to have it and not the women of the others. The question would be considered at the proper time, he concluded.

On the day that the bill passed in Alberta, a meeting of women at Hudsonia sent the following telegram to Premier Borden:

"The Women's Institute of Alberta and the Women's Industrial Association wish to know if your government has declared against women's suffrage. Have we anything to hope from you?"

WANTS HIS PARTY ON SIDE OF RIGHT

W. J. Bryan No Longer Fears Questions About Suffrage, Now That He Favors It

William Jennings Bryan in a recent address at Wichita, Kan., said that in the past he had been nervous while speaking for fear some one would ask him questions about woman suffrage, but that he doesn't mind now that he is openly in favor.

"Now," he said, "I have an interest not to put the Democratic party on the immoral side of a moral question."

M'ADOO DECLARES VICE IS A TRUST

Magistrate Says It Runs Into Big Business, Banks and Department Stores

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo of New York City in an address before the Women's Municipal League last week declared that vice was commercialized in New York, and that there were trusts in gambling, drugs and even among pickpockets.

"The tentacles of these things run into big business, into banks and department stores," he said. "When any abuse has lasted a long time, you may be sure some one is making money out of it."

Margaret Foley Will Tour South For Equal Suffrage

Forceful Speaker Will Leave for Baltimore on April 6—Itinerary will include Virginia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana—Will Attend Democratic and Republican Conventions

MISS MARGARET FOLEY starts next week on a speaking tour of the South. She is a wonderfully magnetic and forceful speaker and a sincere and thoroughgoing suffragist. Her ready humor, quick wit and geniality delight her audiences and make her one of the most popular speakers in suffrage ranks. She has a pleasant and convincing voice, which can always be



Margaret Foley

heard, however large or poorly arranged a hall may be. She is an excellent out-of-door speaker. Miss Foley's itinerary is as follows:

Baltimore, Md., April 8; Norfolk, Va., April 10 and 11; Hampton, April 12; Newport News, April 13; Richmond, April 15; Lynchburg, April 17; Roanoke, April 18; Pensacola and vicinity, April 20, 21 and 22; Mobile, Ala., April 24 and 25; New Orleans and vicinity, April 27, 28 and 29.

Miss Foley's trip is under the auspices of The Woman's Journal, and in every place she will make a suffrage speech, answer questions and do field work for the paper. She is able to make more than one speech a day and it is expected that where one speech is booked, two or three will finally be arranged.

Early in June Miss Foley will be in Chicago and St. Louis, and arrangements may now be made for speaking engagements for her in those and nearby States. Late in June she will probably be in the South again for meetings in Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee.

Arrangements for dates, terms and other information may be made with The Woman's Journal.

FINEST MEMORIAL FOR MISS BARTON

Meeting in Capital Included Many Who Might Well Heed Her Plea for Ballot

Tributes to the life and work of Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, were paid at Washington, March 27, by men and women prominent in the official and social life of Washington, gathered in mass meeting to give impetus to a nation-wide movement for the erection of a memorial in the national capital in memory of "the angel of the battlefield." The speakers agreed that the memorial should be the finest ever erected in memory of a woman. Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles presided, and the speakers included Senators Chamberlain of Oregon, Smith of Michigan, Tillman of South Carolina and Vardaman of Mississippi. Representatives Dyer of Missouri, Winslow of Massachusetts, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Sherwood of Ohio, Rainey of Illinois, Crago of Pennsylvania, Sumners of Texas, Loud of Michigan and Chipfield of Illinois, and Cone Johnson, solicitor of the State department.

The best memorial that could be raised to the memory of Clara Barton would be to answer at last her plea:

"When you were weak and I was strong, I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid; I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine."

During the course of a recent lecture on "Ibsen, the Symbolist," Mr. Edward H. Griggs said: "Women are more apt than men to play the game of married life fairly and honestly."

TESTIFY AGAINST CHICAGO CAFE

Visit of Two Energetic Women Accomplishes What Entire Police Force Failed to Do

Two women interested in a better Chicago obtained evidence which resulted in a Municipal Court ruling on March 25 that a restaurant license does not give a cafe the right to sell liquor after the hours prescribed for closing saloons.

Mrs. Charles E. Merriam and Mrs. John N. Kimball, whose husbands are Seventh ward aldermen, were witnesses against a cafe on West Madison street. The place frequently has been reported to Chief of Police Healey by the morals division of the police department, but with nearly 5,000 men at his command the chief failed to get the results that a single visit of the two clubwomen produced.

SAYS CHURCHMEN 50 YEARS BEHIND

Presbyterians' National Secretary Tells Them to Look to Work of Women Members

In an appeal to the men of the Presbyterian church to exert a greater effort in church work, Dr. William F. Weir, national secretary of the Brotherhood of Presbyterians, declared at a meeting in Topeka last week that the men were not doing a fraction of the church work the women were doing. "Men are so far behind in their organized work in the church," he said, "that it will take them fifty years to catch up with the women, and it's up to them to unite in eliminating the weak points of the church."

New Orleans public schools had a spelling test recently, in which about 25,000 pupils participated. In every grade the results showed that the girls made better records than the boys.

VOTE HELPS WAGE WOMAN TESTIFIES

Witness in Labor Hearing in Washington Shows Franchise Is Financial Asset

Testimony given before the sub-committee of the Labor Committee of the House at a hearing March 20 on Representative Nolan's bill, which proposes a minimum wage of \$3 a day for government employees, illustrated the economic value of the vote to women. One of the witnesses, Miss Laura Graddick, who represented the union of bindery women in the Government Printing Office, was questioned concerning the rate of pay given women in her trade. She stated that the wage varied considerably in different parts of the country. "Women in the West," she declared, according to The Suffragist, "receive higher wages than in the East."

Asked by Congressman Nolan if that was because the women vote there, Miss Graddick agreed that it was.

WORST ANTIS ARE "SPOILERS"

Mrs. Catt Divides Suffrage Opponents Into Conservatives, Pessimists and Political Spoilers

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her speech before the Michigan Congressional conference last week, classified the opponents of equal suffrage under three heads: "Conservatives, pessimists and spoilers."

"The spoilers are our real opponents," she said. "When some great power, with much money, contributes vast sums to political campaign funds, it virtually buys up the consideration of the leaders of those political parties which have received those contribu-

CLUB PROCEDURE HELP TO JURORS

Idaho Women Deliberate Two and Half Hours and Return Verdict Sustained by Court

Idaho's first woman jury to sit on a case in district court met at Boise March 23, 1916, deliberated two and one-half hours and then returned a verdict which affirmed in toto the decision of the lower court, although that decision was unknown to the women.

"The women found their deliberations to be of the same order and routine as the committee meetings in clubs or political bodies to which they had been accustomed for years," writes Mrs. J. G. Green of Boise. The foreman selected, Mrs. Lottie M. Graveley, is a clubwoman of fine business ability and wide experience in civic and legislative work for the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Among the other members of this women's jury were a woman fruit rancher, a teacher, two stenographers, a woman preacher, three housewives, a former seamstress and a young business woman who is connected with a paving company.

The judge and the attorneys praised the women greatly for their close attention. As compared to a jury of men, it was stated that the women paid the most profound attention. The women accepted their duties as citizens with the quiet sense of responsibility which has distinguished Idaho women in every step of their progress since suffrage was granted them.

tions, and they, therefore, are able largely to control legislation, whether it be in a city, in a State or a nation. Those powers are all opposed to woman suffrage."

LAST LAUGHS

Editor: "Do you know how to run a newspaper?"

Applicant: "No, sir."

Editor: "Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience."—Puck.

First Onlooker: "That's one of them Australian soldiers."

Second Onlooker: "How do you know?"

First Onlooker: "Why, can't you see the kangaroo feathers in his hat?"—Punch.

She: "The lecturer said that a woman is braver than a man."

He: "What! Why, a woman is afraid of a mouse."

She: "Yes, and a man is afraid of that same woman."—Western Christian Advocate.

"I understood the text, all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles, after the sermon was over, "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."—Chicago Tribune.

The following gems are from the Harrisburgh (Pa.) Patriot:

A Word to the Wise

Mr. Smith: "I want a rest from this suffrage talk; I'd give the world to be without it."

Mrs. S—: "Keep the world, but give us the vote, and not a lisp will you hear about it."

Indeed our Men for years have tried

To keep us Women satisfied
By not denying us a TASK!

They let us go, whenever we ask, To shop or factory, mill or street; But VOTING would not be discreet.

Mother Goose for Old Folks

I. There was a man in our town, A politician wise, Who looked into the future With calculating eyes; And since he saw the Vote WOULD come,

With judgment most mature, He worked for woman suffrage To make himself secure!

II. The Queen of Hearts made suffrage tarts, The King did eat with glee; "She who can cook and pretty look, May have the Vote," said he! And he furthermore did declare that woman, "Who can REIGN in a MONARCHY, should certainly be allowed to VOTE in a REPUBLIC."

III. Sing a song of justice; 'Tis time to pay your tax; Many thousand women, Not one of them is lax. When the MONEY'S counted, Theirs is good as any.

Why should not their BALLOTS be Found among the many?

Hiram—Yes, old Cyrus Kale went to the town paper and advertised for a cook, laundress, seamstress, wood cutter, milker, barn yard attendant, soap maker—

Silas—Stop! How in tarnation much space did all of them advertisements take up?

Hiram—That was only one advertisement. Old Cy advertised in the personal column for a wife.

Woman's Journal

And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 14

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916

FIVE CENTS

New Free Land

The three Canadian Provinces that have given women the ballot in the last three months have a combined area equal to all of the States east of the Mississippi with the exception of Georgia and Florida and almost twice the combined area of California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada.

(Area)

Alberta 255,285
Saskatchewan 251,700
Manitoba 251,832

Total sq. miles 758,817
Total population, 1,312,709.

JUDICIARY DELAYS BY TRICK VOTE

Democratic Leader Lumps All Amendments and Two Republicans Shift to Postponement

By lumping the nation-wide suffrage amendment with the prohibition amendment and all other constitutional amendments, the opponents of equal suffrage in the House Judiciary Committee on March 28 were able to postpone consideration again. The vote stood 10 to 9 for postponement. Suffrage leaders immediately announced that they would redouble their efforts to get planks in the forthcoming Democratic and Republican platforms.

The trick to consolidate the vote on all the measures was engineered by Representative Carlin of Virginia, Democrat, and its success compelled Chairman Webb, author of the prohibition amendment, to vote against reporting his own measure in order to block suffrage. Representative Moss, of West Virginia, led the effort to have a separate vote. The Carlin motion had a majority of one vote throughout.

On the vote of indefinite postponement of all amendments, Representative Dyer, of Missouri, Republican, who had been pledged to support a report of the suffrage amendment, voted for postponement. Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania, Republican, who had previously voted for a report, voted for postponement, while Representative Williams, of Illinois, Democrat, who had previously voted for postponement, paired in favor of a report.

Although the vote, as taken in executive session, was not officially announced, it is understood that the line-up was as follows:

For a favorable report on the resolutions:

Taggart of Kansas, Democrat.
Thomas of Kentucky, Democrat.

Dale of New York, Democrat.
Neely of West Virginia, Democrat.

Morgan of Oklahoma, Republican.

Moss of West Virginia, Republican.

Volstead of Minnesota, Republican.

Nelson of Wisconsin, Republican.

(Continued on page 106)

VICTORY



EDITORS PREDICT IOWA WILL WIN

Des Moines Paper Gathers Opinions from Every County—Two to One Favorable Sentiment

"If the election were held tomorrow, woman suffrage would win out in Iowa by a big majority, according to the editors of the newspapers of the State," is the way the Des Moines Capital puts the question, following its poll of the editors as regards community sentiment toward suffrage. The Capital sent out a questionnaire to ascertain the attitude of the various communities on the choice for Governor and the feeling toward woman suffrage and preparedness. The paper felt that editors were more closely in touch with community sentiment on public questions than any other body of men.

Editors were asked to vote "Yes" or "No" in answer to the question whether sentiment in the community in which each lived was for or against suffrage.

The Capital gives the following as the result:

Two hundred and fifty-three editors voted.

One hundred and sixty-eight of them said their communities were for woman suffrage.

Only eighty-five answered in the negative.

"It is, therefore," says the Capital, "the opinion of the editors that woman suffrage will win out in two of every three communities throughout the State. The replies came from every county in the State. Every

PUT PORTO RICO BEFORE WOMEN

House Democrats Will Take Time to Legislate for Philippines Too Before Adjourning

In order that Congress might adjourn before the national political conventions in June the House Democrats in caucus last week adopted a resolution outlining a plan for speeding up the administration legislative program. The program as submitted in a memorandum from President Wilson contained the following measures:

1. Appropriation bills, carrying the provisions necessary for the preparedness measures.
2. Revenue bills, with anti-dumping provision.
3. Bill for tariff commission.
4. Ship purchase bill.
5. Rural credits.
6. Philippine bill.
7. The proposed legislation for Porto Rico.
8. The conservation measures.
9. The Mississippi river relief measure.
10. Corrupt practices act.

In every one of these measures women are vitally interested. Is not the question of their voice in government as important as legislation for the Philippines and Porto Rico?

A total of 261,172 women have registered to vote at the aldermanic elections in Chicago, April 4. section of the State was represented."

SASKATCHEWAN GOES FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Three Canadian Provinces in Three Months, Covering Huge Area of 758,000 Square Miles, Give Women Justice—Saw Success of Suffrage in Western States



The women of the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan have been given full Provincial suffrage. Three huge Provinces covering an area only a little less than the whole territory east of the Mississippi river in the United States have within the first three months of this year granted justice to women. The success of equal suffrage in the eleven Western States of this country has spread like wildfire through the adjacent Provinces north of the border, and the efforts of the liquor interests to stem the tide have completely failed. The Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have a combined area of 758,817 square miles and a population of 1,312,709.

An organized agitation for equal suffrage has been carried on in Saskatchewan for only about five years, although women in many States of the Union have been asking vainly for political equality for more than forty years.

News of the victory came to The Woman's Journal office last week from Mrs. Nellie S. McClung, the suffrage leader in western Canada, at the same time with the assurance that the Manitoba bill had already been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the Alberta bill would be signed by Lieutenant-Governor Brett this week.

In his "speech from the throne," proroguing the Saskatchewan Legislature March 14, Lieutenant-Governor Lake said:

"In future years the one outstanding feature of your legislative programme will be the enfranchisement of women. For this reason the year 1916 will always stand as one of the milestones in our history. Hereafter, the men and women of these broad prairies with equal rights as citizens will join in a common endeavor to secure at all times for the people of Saskatchewan the highest and best type of government, based upon democratic principles. I am confident that the women of our land fully appreciate the responsibilities that go with the ballot and that they will always earnestly strive by their voices and votes to strengthen and improve not only our legislative institutions, but all the laws governing our people as well."

Certain assurance of success was gained when a delegation of women presented Premier Scott with a petition of 10,000 names several weeks ago.

In turning over the petition at that time, Mrs. F. A. Lawton, of Yorkton, president of the Provincial Franchise Board, declared that

the women were ready to use the privilege as soon as it was granted. They felt that this was the last battle they would have, she said, because it was plainly seen that the call for women to serve their country had come to them as distinctly as to the men. Their first call came to give up their near and dear ones to serve their country, when they had to watch them march away at their country's call. It was now time for the women to step into their places and carry on the work as it should be done. The many calls that had come to women in different lines of work had proved their conscientiousness and that they could do rightly all they undertook, and if men wanted the best help women could give them, it was up to them to recognize them as citizens and give them an equal voice in the government.

Several other speakers urged the granting of suffrage, and Premier Scott made a reply of some duration.

At the outset he stated that he was, for once, prepared to give a delegation a definite and direct answer, and it was simply that the change for which they were appealing would be granted. He did

(Continued on page 106)

ALBERTA WOMEN WILL USE RIGHTS

Form Special Laws Committee and Will Proceed to Consider Pertinent Statutes

No sooner was the equal suffrage bill safely passed by the Alberta Legislature last month than the women of that Canadian province took up their new duties. A meeting was called at once at the home of Mrs. Nellie McClung in Edmonton, who, perhaps more than any other woman, is responsible for the suffrage victory.

In a letter of appreciation to the Legislature, the new women voters assured the Premier and the members that "it shall be our aim and constant endeavor to make such use of these privileges as shall best forward and conserve the interests of the public as a whole, rather than those which pertain either to party or sex."

The meeting decided to form a special laws committee and urged the desirability of their proceeding without delay to consider the amendment of existing laws, or the framing of new laws, to be respectfully submitted to the government, dealing with the matters of a woman's interest in her husband's estate; equal parental rights; red light abatement; and proportional representation.

CHICAGO WOMEN VOTERS CLEAN UP FILM PLAYS

Ventilation and Indecent Pictures Exposed by Political Equality League Report—Mayor Closes Houses and Tells Proprietors They Must See Women

One very tangible effect of the women's influence, backed by their voting power, in Chicago politics, is visible in the clean-up campaign under way in moving picture houses.

A report of the committee appointed by the Chicago Political Equality League, created last year by Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the league, was recently made. Mrs. Guy Blanchard, the chairman, organized her committee by selecting a sub-chairman from each of the 45 police precincts of the city, giving the sub-chairman power to select other women to work under her direction. In this way about 400 brainy, earnest women were enlisted to make a thorough survey of the moving picture theatres throughout the city. The work was divided into three parts—observation of the physical conditions of the theatre (sanitation, ventilation and lighting of auditorium), the way the city ordinances were enforced, and the film itself as concerned plot and presentation of the story.

Mrs. Thompson writes to the Woman's Journal that twelve per cent. of the theatres were found to be poorly ventilated, but that an improvement was noticed after the survey had begun. Twenty-one per cent. of the auditoriums were too dark, giving opportunity for indiscretions among the audience.

From the great number of photoplays seen, about 20 per cent. were classed as good, nearly 21 per cent. were utterly bad, and the remainder were classed as indifferent, not worth while, or without any expressed opinion. The committee also tabulated the objections to various films, which included domestic infelicity, clandestine appointments, drinking and criminal acts, lewd actions, risqué scenes, etc.

The ordinances controlling the showing of moving pictures were found to be generally disregarded, and minors were admitted to many theatres to see shows from which minors are prohibited by law.

In certain precincts children attended the shows on nights when they should be at home. This point was observed because so many school children have been falling behind in their studies.

The recommendations made by the committee and adopted by the Board of Managers of the Political Equality League included permission to arrange a meeting with the exhibitors, instructions to make special surveys of programs following children's matinees, an educational program to awaken the consciousness of parents, a crusade for lighter auditoriums, a recommendation that patronage be given to shows which specialized in clean plots, portrayed by clean actors and actresses, and a provision to pass information obtained to other cities interested in the same problem.

One of the first results of the committee's report was that the

exhibitors sought a meeting with the committee so as to arrive at a better understanding and obtain their support in combatting the unclean, criminal and lascivious film. City authorities began to "pass the buck," asserting that the public was receiving films as good as they demanded; that the reason for bad films was because the censorship board was restricted in its actions and deserved better support from the people and the administration; that politics prevented the fullest exercise of a wise censorship.

While this work has been pushed by the Political Equality League, other organizations of women have attacked the same problem. A few weeks ago, members of the Women's Church Federation visited Chief of Police Healey. They brought with them a flood of descriptive affidavits of conditions they had witnessed, and told Chief Healey that his efforts at regulating the shows had proved ineffective. The chief read a number of the affidavits and decided the church workers were right. As a result, seven theatres along State street were closed by the police.

This action brought almost immediate protest from the owners of the closed theatres, who were losing money rapidly. "Get the consent of the women who closed you up and you may open again," was the ultimatum of Mayor Thompson, Chief of Police Healey and the corporation counsel.

Mrs. James G. Boor, chairman of the investigating committee, writes the Woman's Journal:

"Dr. M. P. Boynton, president of the Council of Churches, came to the women of the Woman's Church Federation and appealed to us to assist in closing vicious shows. Dr. Boynton told of how for more than ten years the men had tried to close the theatres and in their desperation they had decided to appeal to the women.

"We know that the ballot was the tool behind our sworn testimony that made possible our achievement," concludes Mrs. Boor.

SAME WORK, LESS PAY FOR WOMEN

Philadelphia Discriminates in Remunerating Teachers in New Continuation School

When Philadelphia threw open the doors of her continuation schools to boys and girls this year, 1,900 boys and 1,901 girls applied for registration. When the teachers applied for positions in the schools, they found that the maximum salary offered to women teachers engaged was \$1,200, while that offered men was \$1,500.

The pupils have an equal right to learn, the teachers an equal right to work, but the principle of equality disappears when it comes to salaries for equal work.

The area of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan is 20,000 square miles greater than the combined areas of the German Empire, France, Belgium, Spain and the British Isles.

TUMULT REIGNS AT CONVENTION

Near Riot in Oklahoma Ends When Chairman is Pulled from Desk and Arrested

Emotionalism in greater or less degree seems not to be the unusual thing among men representatives. A dispatch from Muskogee, Okla., March 18, says that factional rivalries made the Muskogee county Republican convention a scene of riotous tumult, which was not ended until J. C. Denton, one of two rival chairmen, was pulled from the desk upon which he stood and arrested charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Trouble began in the convention as soon as it became apparent that the Harris and McGraw factions would try to hold conventions in the same hall. Attempts by either side to transact business precipitated disorder until the delegates came to personal encounters, fought, clawed and scratched with delegates on the outskirts of the tumult, while spectators in hall hooted and jeered.

Governor John B. Kendrick of Wyoming said in a recent speech before a conference of the Congressional Union: "We, who are so far removed from this ancient struggle, must revive our enthusiasm for the cause and help in this great national movement."

Anti President of Liquor Men Afraid to Testify

Bonner Tells Court He Might Incriminate Himself with Regard to Political Contributions—German-American Alliance Involved in Federal Probe

Neil Bonner, of Philadelphia, president of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, who last fall told the liquor dealers' convention that they must work against woman suffrage, was forced to admit to the federal grand jury in Erie, Penn., that answers to questions regarding distillery activities in politics might incriminate him personally in criminal proceedings. The government, making record of the admissions for future use, let him go.

Bonner, when asked an innocuous question, replied, according to the Philadelphia North American of March 26: "I refuse to answer because my answer might incriminate me." He was in the grand juryroom less than two minutes.

Frank J. Keelan, a prominent Pittsburgh distiller, is understood to have been asked what he did with a \$5000 payment made to him out of the treasury of a big Pittsburgh brewery company, around election time, and he replied: "I refuse to answer because my answer might incriminate me."

Amid smiles, he was let go after being before the federal inquisitors a minute and a half.

One of the unexpected developments was the anger displayed, it is said, by C. J. Heramer, of Philadelphia, national president of the German-American Alliance for the hooking up with the liquor forces. He spent nearly an hour before the grand jury, receiving instead of contributing information, it was said afterward, and professed to be astounded at revelations of uses brewery interests and others put branches of the al-

SASKATCHEWAN WINS SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page 105.)

not, he said, have to consult his colleagues or the members of the House. He felt he was already sufficiently assured of their answer, and therefore, all he had to do was to say to the women that their wish, on this occasion, was law, or would be. He felt that progress in the matter had been sufficiently rapid. It was not until five years ago, when Miss Barbara Wylie, sister of the member for Maple Creek, a famous English suffragist, had visited Saskatchewan that there had been begun any organized movement looking toward the gaining of the franchise for women. The time had not been too long, nor too short, for the women and the men of the province to become seized with the importance of this vital change in the franchise.

At a large meeting of the Legislature the bill easily passed.

Premier Scott has pointed out that while the Manitoba women were first in Western Canada to receive the vote at the hands of the Legislature, the Saskatchewan general elections come before those in Manitoba, and he hopes, therefore, that the Saskatchewan women will be able to exercise their franchise rights before the women of any other province in the Dominion.

JUDICIARY DELAYS BY TRICK VOTE

(Continued from page 105.)

Chandler of New York, Republican.

Those against a favorable report were:

Webb of North Carolina, Democrat.

Carlin of Virginia, Democrat.

Igoe of Missouri, Democrat.

Gard of Ohio, Democrat.

Whaley of South Carolina, Democrat.

Caraway of Arkansas, Democrat.

Steele of Pennsylvania, Democrat.

Danforth of New York, Republican.

Graham of Pennsylvania, Republican.

Dyer of Missouri, Republican.

Absent: Williams of Illinois and Walker of Georgia, who are said to have been paired, the former in favor and the latter against.

After the vote Mrs. Frank N. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"The failure of the House Judiciary Committee to report out the suffrage resolution, while very disappointing, was not entirely unexpected. The National Association has realized that considerations outside the question of suffrage might become a factor in today's vote, and the result has shown that this was true.

"The vote is in no sense to be construed as hostile to suffrage. It was not confined to that alone, but to all constitutional amendments pending before the committee. They were of such a grave and important nature, involving, as they did, a change in the Constitution, that in view of the legislative situation it was concluded to postpone all action.

"Today's vote has emphasized to the leaders of the National Association that more than ever they should work for a suffrage plank in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties at the coming national convention. Although we shall overlook no opportunity to get the suffrage resolution before the House, the activities of the National Association to get recognition in the national platforms will be redoubled. Instructions have already been issued to our workers throughout the United States that from now until the June conventions no stone shall be left unturned to secure the adoption of an equal suffrage plank in the two platforms."

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, said:

"Many months still remain, in all probability, before Congress adjourns. We will do our utmost in these months to create such a powerful party of voting women in the West as to make it impossible for the Democratic leaders at Washington longer to continue their course of refusing to let this measure come before the House for even the few minutes necessary for a discussion and a vote."

"The women opposed to suffrage are interested in ancestors. We are interested in descendants," said Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale at a recent address in Des Moines.

**BILLS TO FOSTER
EVIL INTERESTS**

Proposed Changes in New York Assembly Bills Would Protect Gamblers and Panderers

The New York Times, which shrinks from the idea of women in a Legislature, has just discovered that "the gambling joint, the dive, and the stew" have been active in the sacred halls at Albany. In an editorial of March 24 the Times says:

"Assembly bill 910, printed number 1,009, amends Section 315 of the New York Charter by forbidding the Police Department to station an officer at raided premises before the trial and conviction of a defendant charged with an illegal act therein. Bill 908 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure by the same provision. Bill 907 amends that code by requiring that misdemeanors involving the revocation of a license be prosecuted, not, as at present, before a police magistrate, but by indictment by a grand jury and trial by a petit jury, the latter a tribunal notoriously blind to violations of the excise laws. Bill 909 amends the Inferior Criminal Courts act so as to give the defendant in these vice resort cases the right of a jury trial.

"This precious group of bills, known at Albany as the 'under-world bills,' seeks to protect from the police the scoundrels in this city who batten on vice, whose pockets have been filled with 'the dirtiest money in the world.'"

When it is ever possible for a Legislature to consider measures of this sort, who shall say that women should not have a place in it?

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has adopted four infants made orphans by the war.

"ANNA'S MOTHER"

Somewhere in a mountainous section of up-State New York, where transportation facilities are scant and neighborhood activities demand effort, lives an old lady. Anna is her daughter and a suffrage organizer whose district is a scattering section "back of beyond." Once of late, when Anna was away from home, her mother sent in a report of the district to its leader, Mrs. C. J. Nordstrom of Diamond Point, the sister of Assemblyman Henry Brereton of Warren County, who introduced the woman suffrage bill into the Assembly this year. With a quaint and gentle reserve this report was signed "Anna's mother," and it concluded: "Let me take this occasion to thank you, as suffrage leader, for what you are doing for the women of this State."

The signature revealed one of a whole group of women who, eager-eyed and pathetically patient, have grown old watching for the coming of political freedom for women. Ever since Lucretia Mott's day they have had the courage to espouse an unpopular cause. Their hopes have been deferred, their patience has been strained, but still

**SENATOR MAKES
QUEER BLUNDER**

Root Says Women's Opportunities Came Out of Clear Sky—Women Know Better

Speaking to the Alumnae of the Graham School in New York at its one hundredth anniversary, Mr. Elihu Root said: "When I look back fifty years and remember how many poor creatures were then entirely dependent upon grudging relatives, with no hope of escape from their position, and see the increased opportunities for women made for them by education, it seems that, unheralded, unproclaimed, a change has been wrought which has brought freedom to one-half of the race."

"Unheralded? Unproclaimed?" said a listening suffragist. "Scarcely so quick as that. Women's education was fought for by thoughtful and progressive women and men, and was bitterly opposed by the change-fearing conservatives, exactly as woman suffrage is opposed by them today."

A new law for the protection of children and women workers has gone into effect in Japan, according to correspondence of the Associated Press from Tokio.

It applies to some 11,000 factories employing ordinarily not fewer than fifteen operatives, or those engaged in dangerous or injurious work. The main features of the bill are the prohibition of child labor in any heavy work; the prohibition of employment of male workers under 15 years, and females of any age for more than twelve hours in a single day, and the prohibition of the employment of male operatives under 15, and all females between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4 a. m., except in exceptional cases when speedy execution of a contract on hand is required.

**THEY KNOW HOW
WHISKEY WORKS**

Women, Solicitous for Morality in General, Capable of Voting on District Referendum

The attempt of District of Columbia liquor interests to force a referendum on prohibition to men only was attacked sharply by United States Senator Jones of Washington in the Senate March 18.

"Why have a referendum on a petition of (male) taxpayers only? If taxpaying is to determine the qualifications of signers of petitions for a referendum, why not permit women taxpayers to sign? Their taxes are just the same as those of men. It is just as much a hardship on them to pay taxes as it is for the men, and their qualifications to pay taxes must be the same."

"There is also a sentiment, growing stronger and stronger and which will eventually prevail, that the women of the country are as intelligent and as capable of voting as the men. No one will deny that the women of any locality are as capable of passing upon the question of prohibition as men, if not more so. They know what the liquor traffic is; they know how it works; they know its terrible effect upon the flour barrel, the clothes closet, the bank account, the bodily health, the morality of humanity and the happiness of homes more even than men. She it is that must endure the most intense suffering that comes from the liquor traffic. This is said to be a referendum to the people. The people's will, we are told, should control on this great moral issue; and yet every ignorant, besotted, vicious, corrupt, and unconvicted man is permitted to vote under this so-called people's referendum upon this great moral issue, while every intelligent, refined, educated, pure, home-loving, God-fearing woman is excluded from voting upon it."

**NEWEST CITIZENS
SHOW IGNORANCE**

Rhode Island Applicants for Naturalization Pass Poor Tests but Promise to Study History

Naturalization Day saw the usual array of applicants for citizenship lined up in the Rhode Island branch of the U. S. District Court. One man stated that "Congress lives in the White House with George Washington." Another declared that the State Legislature consists of two branches: "the City Hall and the State House." Similar errors were made all along the line, but the men were permitted to pass on the "promise that they would study up the history of the United States." Mrs. Fitz, secretary of the State association, says: "This prevails in a State so black, as far as women's political privileges are concerned, that if twenty-four of these ignorant men signed a petition needing twenty-five names, the signature of Dean Lida Shaw, of Brown University, a woman and not an elector, would invalidate the document."

Saskatchewan women will vote next December on the question of prohibition, and on this account the Moose Jaw Evening Times predicts that "the jig's up this year so far as the whiskey trade in this Province is concerned."

**VIRGINIA SOLONS CHEER
NO COLLEGE FOR GIRLS**

Men Who Said Women Should Not Vote Also Concluded They Should Not Have Higher Education

"Cheer after cheer sprang up from different parts of the House, gathering volume rapidly, and soon uniting in one roar of applause. It was such a scene as few members of the House of Delegates had ever witnessed. Stunned into silence, the advocates of the bill sat still in their seats or stood without a movement, while its opponents leaped to their feet or moved excitedly about, clapping their hands, stamping their feet and letting loose cheers ascending and descending the scale, while here and there arose old-fashioned rebel yells, all signals of triumph and delight."

Such is a Virginia newspaper's description of the fate of a bill in the Virginia House of Delegates recently. What was the size of the vote and what the occasion? What was the terrible bill and why the wild rejoicing? It was a vote of 48 to 46 against a bill for granting to the girls of Virginia an equal right with the boys

in attending college at the University of Virginia!

To defeat such a bill by only two votes and to hail it as such a victory. What did it mean? It meant three things. First, the vote was really a victory. Second, the opposition sees the handwriting on the wall, and its wild cheering will soon turn into "the death rattle in its throat." Third, the opponents of equal suffrage are not merely opposing votes for women, but are opposing education for them and all other rights and forms of justice.

If proof of the last statement were needed, it could readily be found in the speeches of the leaders against the bill for opening the doors of the University of Virginia to women and against the bill for enfranchising women.

Mr. Hugh White charged the women and their friends who favored the education bill with "resorting to highly improper expedients in order to curry favor with the law-makers," and intimated that the education of women in proximity to men at the university would have a coarsening effect on the women and encourage freedoms and irregularities that might bring disgrace to the institution.

In speaking against the equal suffrage bill a short time before, Hugh White said that where equal suffrage prevails women have wrinkles and lines in their hawk-like faces. Moreover, he said, it gave them a bad temper. He said equal suffrage "would tend to a reserval to barbarism, since it would strip woman of her refinement."

Delegate George L. Browning told the House that he opposed the education bill for economic and sentimental reasons. Against the equal suffrage bill he "pleaded with the House not to lend its voice toward dethroning woman."

**CHARITY BOARDS
NEED MOTHERS**

Helen Todd Starts Campaign for Proper Care of Children Instead of Property

The International Child Welfare League has created a Bureau of Information that will ask that women be put in the charities departments of the cities and the State of New York, and that they have part in the management of all institutions where orphans and other children are public charges. "The league has been flooded with inquiries about the management of children's institutions," says Miss Helen Todd of California, director of the new bureau. "All of these letters were from women, and the management of our charities shows that women, who have the supreme interest in human life and its preservation, have no voice in the management of institutions where motherless children are kept. Those institutions, or rather the charities departments conducting them, are managed by men who accent the importance of property and who give the welfare of the child a place second in importance."

**VIRGINIA MALES
WIN MAIL VOTE**

Legislators Think Ballot Valuable for Travelling Men-But of No Use for Women

The General Assembly of Virginia, where both equal suffrage and a co-educational bill have recently been defeated, has just passed a law allowing travelling men to vote by mail. The same legislators that told the women the vote would be worse than useless to them, positively harmful, has decided that the little instrument is so valuable to travelling men that they must have it even if they have to cast their votes by mail.

The argument in behalf of the travelling men reads exactly like an equal suffrage pamphlet.

The Federated Women's Clubs of the Rio Grande Valley adopted resolutions in favor of suffrage for women at its meeting in McAllen, Texas, in February. The Federation is backed by the most intelligent and progressive men in this remarkable country, people, as it is, by the restless, courageous folk that have left northern, eastern and western homes to go pioneering on the Mexican border.

"Which is more womanly, to vote for clean water for the whole city, or to sit at home and buy costly bottled water for your own children, not caring for others?"—Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

A woman is to be appointed to the newly created position of superintendent of the bureau of protection and investigation of Columbia, S. C. She will have police powers, and it will be her special duty to look after the welfare of women and children who may be in need of friends or advice. Her salary will be \$75 a month.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

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Artists

Mayme B. Harwood

Blanche Ames

Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer

Assistant Editor

Howard L. Blackwell

Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor

Agnes E. Ryan

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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916

A TRIO OF VICTORIES

These are happy days for the suffragists. The huge Canadian province of Saskatchewan has given full suffrage to its women. As in Manitoba and Alberta, the vote in favor was practically unanimous.

"The kingdom of God cometh not with observation." On this side of the border there has been but little realization of the rapid growth of public opinion quietly going on in Canada in favor of votes for women.

The three Canadian victories of the past few weeks have added to the equal suffrage area of this continent a stretch of territory almost equal to all the part of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

"It is fitting to adorn the flag with a rose," says a famous French poet. Lovers of justice in the United States may now fittingly adorn their suffrage flag with a maple leaf in honor of Canada.

A. S. B.

THE COMMITTEE FAILS

The U. S. House Judiciary Committee, by a majority of one, has voted to postpone action indefinitely upon all measures relating to woman suffrage or prohibition. By refusing to report them out, either with or without recommendation, it practically refuses to let them come before the lower House of Congress for a vote.

Of course, these big and burning questions cannot be indefinitely smothered in committee. Sooner or later, Congress must vote them up or down. After election, if not before, the Judiciary Committee will no doubt change its attitude. But the public has little respect for the timorous policy of staving off a vote till after election, in order that Congressmen may not have to put themselves on record before going to their constituents. A franker and more courageous course would command more esteem, and would pay better in the long run.

A. S. B.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE

The air is full just now of exciting public questions. Women as well as men are eagerly discussing them, and it is nothing uncommon to find a family divided. As the subject is talked out around the breakfast table, the brother is often on one side, the sister on the other, and the father is heard arguing with his son or his daughter or his wife. It is rare that any serious family ill feeling results. But the question does arise how any one person can fairly represent a whole family when these matters are put to vote.

A man on his way into the city from the suburbs the other day surprised his friends by constantly walking up and down the aisle, although there were empty seats. On being asked why he did not sit down, he answered confidentially, "Well, the fact is, my wife urged me to take a car to town, because she was afraid I should get overtired, and my mother advised me to walk, because she thought the exercise would do me good. When I get home tonight, I want to be able to tell each of them that I did what she asked."

As a general thing, the American man is kinder to women than any other man in the world; but even he cannot represent two women by his one vote. When his family

includes not only his mother and wife but a group of lively and intelligent daughters, he may have to represent half a dozen differing opinions. Equal suffrage is the only way to get him out of the dilemma.

A. S. B.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN

The eight-hour law for women seems doomed to fail in the Massachusetts Legislature. Women have an eight-hour work day in five of the eleven full suffrage States—Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming. They have not this protection in any of the 37 States where women do not vote.

During the suffrage campaign last year, a Massachusetts manufacturer said to a member of the State Board of Labor and Industry: "In Massachusetts the trade unions have got an eight-hour day for men in most lines of work; and some unmarried cranks have got an eight-hour day for children. If woman suffrage carries, we shall soon have an eight-hour day for women too, and then what will become of us?"

All the 20,000 State employees in Massachusetts have an eight-hour day. The enormous majority of these are men. The eight-hour rule applies to all work done for the State under contractors. In addition, all men in the following trades are on an eight-hour day in Massachusetts: carpenters, brick-masons, stone-masons, stone-cutters, granite-cutters, structural iron-workers, plumbers, steam-fitters and helpers, mosaic-masons, hoisting-engineers, elevator constructors, cement-masons, general laborers in building trades, roofers, lathers, paper-hangers, decorators, paving-cutters, gas-fitters, printing pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, hod-carriers, moving-picture operators, typographical men, cigar workers, electricians, theatrical employees, cutting-die and cutter-makers, plasterers, sheet metal workers and painters.

Women in Massachusetts have an eight-hour day in a few trades only—typographical, telephone, bindery, compositors and cigar-strippers.

Approximately 75,811 men are on an eight-hour day in Massachusetts, and 11,752 women.

Contrast this with the happier conditions where women vote. The Secretary of the Industrial Welfare Commission of Washington says:

"The law is generally satisfactory. As a rule, adjusted itself very readily to the change which followed, after two years, the enactment of the ten-hour law in 1909.

"Many employers who were at first opposed to the regulation of hours are now willing to admit that it has proven beneficial, since it has undoubtedly resulted in greater efficiency.

"The same general condition exists in manufacturing establishments, especially where the piece rate system is in effect,—employers usually admitting that the girls are able to accomplish quite as much in the present eight-hour day as they formerly did in the longer unregulated day.

"Since our manufacturing establishments are increasing, both in number and capacity, it is safe to say that the eight-hour day and the minimum wage have not crippled them."

The State Labor Statistician of Colorado says:

"The law has been in existence two years now and has given good satisfaction and very little friction.

"It has made more work rather than displaced women workers. Our experience in Colorado is that it has not discommoded business in any way,—those who worked hardest against it now conceding this fact."

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics of California says:

"At the time the eight-hour law was proposed, many statements were made to the effect that women would be driven out of employment, their wages would be greatly reduced, and that industries would be ruined or driven from the State. The contention that industries would be destroyed or driven from the State on a wholesale scale can be dismissed with the statement that we found nothing approaching such a condition. Our investigation would indicate that some women were discharged because of the eight-hour law. We found nothing to indicate that any considerable number were discharged. It is also true that additional women were employed after the law went into effect, and, in so far as we can determine, there were in the aggregate more additional women employed than discharged.

"In regard to the reduction in wages: in some cases girls working at a daily or weekly wage suffered a reduction. However, in so far as we are able to determine, these cases were few. A number of cases were brought to our attention where the hourly rate or piece rate was raised to make it possible for girls to earn as much as they had been able to when required to work longer hours.

"Indeed, both employers and women employees told our agents that the physical condition of the women was so much improved by shortened hours that as much could be accomplished in eight hours as had previously been done in nine or ten. Certainly the women themselves were the sufferers if they were subject to a reduction in wages or were discharged on account of the eight-hour law. I believe we are safe in saying that the women workers of the State are almost unanimously satisfied with this regulation.

"Our experience has been thoroughly satisfactory.

We have gained the impression that California is thoroughly committed to this regulation, and that the preponderance of opinion is very largely in its favor. Indeed, for the present, it has almost ceased to be an issue in California, it has become so thoroughly established."

None of the women who make a specialty of opposing equal suffrage appeared at the hearing in behalf of the eight-hour bill in Massachusetts, or gave it any public support, so far as we are aware. In this connection, it is of interest to remember that the official organ of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in its issue of December, 1913, referred contemptuously to California's eight-hour law for women as "a law urged by suffragists," and published an article bitterly attacking the whole principle of putting any limit upon women's hours of labor. It said: "No more stupid law was ever enacted. Women have as much right to work as men, and are perfectly competent to fix their own working hours. A healthy woman can work with impunity as many hours as a healthy man, in work suitable for women to perform," etc., etc.

Most of the "big business" interests which employ women and children oppose equal suffrage. They think that a woman has strength enough to work a ten or twelve hour day, but not strength enough to cast a ballot.

A. S. B.

DID THEY MEAN IT?

Woman suffrage bills were lately passed in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but defeated in Ontario. There may be a spice of roguishness in the publication by the Manitoba Free Press of the following dispatch from Ottawa, where the Victoria Museum is to be used instead of the Parliament House, recently blown up:

"Ottawa. Parliament today sat, and, in the clatter of hammers and the screech of saws, workmen all day long labored in the task of transforming the dignified halls of the Victoria Museum into long rows for members, Senators, and House officials.

"Work has not yet been completed upon the new Senate chamber, and, whether by accident or design, the placard which stood above the door still remains in the chamber. It reads: 'Hall of vertebrate fossils (temporary exhibit).'"

Happily, that sort of fossilism is always temporary. In course of time a wind blows upon the dry bones, and they live.

A. S. B.

A FLOOD OF FALSEHOODS

A series of extraordinary "fake" stories about the Mexican situation have been sent broadcast through the press—that Carranza's troops in large numbers were going over to Villa, that all Mexico was about to rise against the "gringos," that large Mexican forces with cannon were massed near Douglas, Arizona, that General Herrera had deserted the de facto government and was on his way to join Villa, etc., etc. Every one of these reports was false.

Secretary Lansing is quoted as saying: "I believe a large part of these stories originate with interested persons who desire intervention." Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in Congress last week:

"An effort is being made by numerous sinister influences in Mexico, and, I am sorry to say, outside of Mexico, to excite the people of that unfortunate country, and impress them with the idea that the United States is contemplating aggression against the whole people. There are influences at work, and we know it, in this country and in Mexico, sometimes co-operating and sometimes not, to arouse a public opinion and create a condition in Mexico that will embarrass the government in carrying out its purposes, and precipitate a situation the end of which we know not."

President Wilson, in a public warning to the nation against these inflammatory falsehoods, says:

"The people of the United States should know the sinister and unscrupulous influences that are afoot, and should be on their guard against crediting any story coming from the border; and those who disseminate the news should make it a matter of patriotism and of conscience to test the source and authenticity of every report they receive from that quarter."

One thing which the suffragists have to contend with in every campaign is the unscrupulous use of the press by the opponents of equal rights, to spread the wildest campaign lies. Now that the possibility and the willingness to do this are being so strikingly shown on a national scale, the suffragists in all the campaign States should take notice—and take warning.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND TENNIS

Women players of eminence are beginning to ask why they and their less renowned sisters should be excluded from direct share in government of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The women's dues are paid with as good money as are the men's. They help to make tournaments and country clubs successful. They play a good game, without fear or favor. In local clubs their parity of standing is often recognized. Why not in the national organization?—Christian Science Monitor.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

MARYLAND

A bill has been introduced into the Maryland Senate by Senator Frank A. Duvall of Anne Arundel county, providing for the enfranchisement of the women of Annapolis on equal terms with men.

Delegate Nelson, chairman of the Somerset county delegation, had previously introduced a bill to enfranchise the women of his county.

MICHIGAN

An original, spectacular, yet withal most effective innovation was introduced into the Congressional campaign conference which was held in Detroit March 22 and 23, when at the suggestion of the president, Mrs. O. H. Clark, a model interview between a suffragist and a politician was given as a feature of the conference program. The participants in this demonstration interview were none other than Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association, and Hon. Charles Flowers of Detroit, who in 1912 introduced the suffrage bill in the Michigan Legislature and who during all this time has been a staunch friend of the Michigan suffragists.

The announcement of the proposed demonstration came as a surprise to the gathering of delegates, and it formed a most interesting feature of the closing session of the conference which was one of the most notable events which the Michigan suffragists have ever held.

"You are a Congressman, though perhaps you don't know it," began Mrs. Catt, after Mr. Flowers had been introduced. Then she proceeded to question him tactfully on the ground that he was a very wary politician, who evaded the issue at every possible turn. Mr. Flowers brought out all of the stock arguments of the politician, and for a considerable length of time evaded most successfully the question before he capitulated to the tact and arguments displayed by Mrs. Catt.

Then finally—and every suffragist in the room realized his truthfulness in the statement, for he had proved it—he said: "If there were but one woman in the State who wanted to vote, I would be in favor of equal suffrage."

Then he was given a veritable ovation by the big gathering of enthusiastic suffrage workers.

Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the Child Labor Commission of the State of Oregon, and Mrs. O. H. Clark were the principal speakers at the conference. A mass meeting opened the conference. Reports were brought from the various Congressional districts, and at the luncheon there were 250 guests, and many were turned away.

The Wayne County Equal Suffrage Association was most efficient in their entertainment of the conference, and gave splendid cooperation to the State and National Association throughout the meeting.

AN APPEAL TO THE STATES

To swell the campaign fund a Parcel Post sale will be held in Parkersburg, W. Va., in April. Suffragists from all over the country are asked to help make this event a big financial success. The more packages that are received from a distance the more attractive and remunerative the sale will be. It is hoped to have packages, valued at not less than a quarter, from every State in the Union. Through the medium of The Woman's Journal individual suffragists and suffrage leagues are asked to contribute to the sale. If each person who reads this notice will send at least one package to Miss Bess Bailey, 949 Avery street, Parkersburg, W. V., to be received not later than April 15, the success of the affair is assured. Contributors are requested to mark each package "For Suffrage," so that it may be kept unopened until purchased. West Virginia's greatest need is for money, and this is an opportunity for every suffragist who desires victory in 1916 for an Eastern and Southern State to donate her mite toward that end.

KANSAS

The annual meeting of the Good Citizenship League is to be held in Topeka April 13. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is expected to be present.

KENTUCKY

Senator Thomas A. Combs, of Kentucky, says, in an article on "How We Won in the Kentucky Senate":

"The cause of equal suffrage is so manifestly just that the action of the Senate in passing, by an overwhelming vote, the measure which I introduced and that had for its object the enfranchisement of the women of Kentucky, was to be expected by those at all familiar with the situation. The only surprise is that the House of Representatives did not yield to popular demand and confirm the action of the Senate, thereby giving to the men of Kentucky the right to say, by ballot, whether or not one-half the intelligent, patriotic, God-fearing people of the Commonwealth should longer be denied the right of full citizenship."

"The unusual interest evinced in the question of woman suffrage at Frankfort this winter, during the legislative session, was due, perhaps, more to the campaign of education than to any other single cause. The patient and effective work and the constant presence of such suffrage leaders as Mrs. Murray Hubbard, Mrs. Robinson McDowell, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Mrs. John Glover South and others aided very materially in impressing a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly with the righteousness of the cause. The very able, persuasive and unanswerable arguments presented by the distinguished visitors, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale and Senator Helen Ring Robinson, were listened to attentively and greatly encouraged the adherents of the cause."

"Two years hence the one overshadowing issue will be the suffrage question, and I have no doubt of the result, for I have an abiding confidence in the wisdom and good judgment of the people."

The question of whether women should have the right to vote was debated by high school pupils of Cadiz last week. The decision was awarded to the affirmative side.

INDIANA

The annual suffrage dinner Thursday, April 13, during the State convention at Indianapolis, will be in charge of the Indianapolis branch, and a most interesting program is being prepared. Mrs. Alexander Hugh Scott is the chairman, and orders for reservations should be sent to Miss Ethel Hutchison, 960 North Delaware street, Indianapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS

The bill to make women eligible for service on boards of health passed in the Massachusetts Senate Monday. The next day Senator Frank S. Farnsworth moved its reconsideration, and the question is due to come up April 3.

"Woman's place is not on the Board of Health, but at the washboard," says Col. Amos T. Luther in the Boston Traveller regarding the bill. Colonel Luther writes from Quohaughurst and says:

"If it is not yet too late, this town will send at once an official delegation to Boston for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the adoption of legislation permitting women to serve on boards of health."

"This town believes in progress. It believes that woman is the fairest flower in the field of nature, but it also believes that woman—lovely and eternally conversational woman—has her limitations."

"She knows all there is to know about dress; she has an intuitive knowledge concerning the exact time for boiling eggs, but when it comes to important technical and rhetorical work, like that of serving on a board of health, she is utterly lacking in the fundamentals."

"Our board of health in Quohaughurst is one of the best in Barnstable County, and you don't know what that means unless you know Barnstable County. The board consists of one doctor, one man who would have been a doctor if his parents could have guessed that he would be a physically and mentally inert failure at everything else, and a prominent citizen who is re-elected every year merely because he is a prominent citizen and can quote familiar Latin sentences with the old English pronunciation."

"As now constituted, the board of health could not be improved upon. It believes in peace at any price, and will do nothing to disturb the calmness of a community which boasts that calmness is its main asset."

"There is one thing to be said about our board of health. Nobody, rich or poor, can make it act, or often make it show signs of life, but think what would happen if some wide-awake woman should be chosen to membership and start out to insist that a health board should actually conserve the public health!"

"Keep women off the health boards! They might even do or attempt something practical for abating the fly nuisance in hot weather."

NEVADA

The Women's Civic League of Nevada is planning to hold a State convention in Reno April 28 and 29. A hospitality committee has been appointed by the State executive board consisting of Mrs. J. F. George of Sparks and Mrs. H. H. Clarke and Mrs. James Dunn of Reno.

NEW YORK

On account of the persistent opposition of Senator Elon R. Brown, action on the suffrage amendment before the New York Senate is still delayed, as the Journal goes to press. It should have come up last week but was postponed to Monday or Tuesday and then to Thursday or Friday. If it had not been for Senator Brown's opposition, it would have come to a vote over a week ago by unanimous consent.

It is understood that this bitter opponent of suffrage hopes to run for the United States Senate next fall. If he does, the suffragists may succeed in dashing his hopes as he tries to dash theirs.

Two prisoners in the Tombs, one of whom wrote that he was 21 and had received his final sentence the day before, have entered the prize contest for suffrage slogans and posters opened by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "We Know We Are Right" is the slogan the young prisoner sent. With a quotation from Goethe he also offered a design for a poster. The other prisoner sent twenty-three slogans and a poem. Among the slogans are "Mother and Sister Should Vote," "Capable Mothers, Why Not Voters?" "Mother Trusts You, Trust Her," "Could Mother Do Wrong Voting?"

LOUISIANA

A farm of 800 acres is owned and managed by Mrs. John MacDowell of Lake Arthur. The plantation has two large pumping stations and numerous canals. About three thousand orange trees are an important feature of the property. With the necessary amount of intelligence to operate, and the necessity for contributing a goodly sum to the taxes of her region, it is significant that because she is a woman, this plantation manager's opinion is of no account at the ballot-box.

IDAHO

The bill before Congress creating a national park or playground in the beautiful Sawtooth range of mountains in Idaho, which was "mothered" by the club women of the State and which has been fought most bitterly by the sheep men, will be changed somewhat by asking for a smaller area and sent to Congress again.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association will hold a conference at Macomb, April 14 and 15, with Mrs. Blanche B. West of Bushnell, Congressional chairman of the 14th District, in charge. Delegates from about forty of the surrounding towns are expected.

Senator Hugh S. Magill will give the address Friday evening, and will be introduced by County Judge Charles I. Innes. On Saturday morning Senator Compton and Representative J. M. Pace will address the conference. Mrs. Herman Stocker, president of the Macomb Civic League, will give the address of welcome, and Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown, president of the State Association, will speak. In the afternoon Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, 1st vice-president of the I. E. S. A., will talk on "Parent Teachers' Associations and Civic Leagues." Mrs. J. W. McGraw, legislative chairman of the State Association, will tell of the legislative work done during the past year.

MINNESOTA

The women of St. Paul voted at a special election March 7 on the proposition to issue school bonds for \$1,000,000. It was significant of considerable interest on their part, that over seven thousand women registered and voted. Women watchers were appointed to serve at the polling places.

The officers of the recently formed 43rd Legislative District Equal Suffrage Association are: Leader, Mrs. Frank T. Wilson of Stillwater; assistant leader, Mrs. G. A. Newman, So. Stillwater; press chairman, Mrs. F. P. Nuzum, Stillwater; chairman Forest Lake Branch, Mrs. W. B. Augur; Newport Branch, Mrs. Frank Ford; Marine Mills Branch, Mrs. J. P. Munroe; Cottage Grove Branch, Miss Emma Watson.

Minneapolis women conducted an attractive suffrage booth in the Radisson Hotel during the two days' session of the Minnesota Electrical Association last week and distributed quantities of literature.

Numbers of gayly decorated automobiles carried a group of local suffragists from the Hennepin County Suffrage headquarters to the Lake Harriet School, where a large district meeting was held Mar. 20. The State president, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, and the county chairman, Mrs. Daniel F. Simpson, were speakers.

ARKANSAS

Woman suffrage is included among the legislative demands of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor.

Mrs. O. F. Ellington, president of the State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Clarence Rose, Congressional Union representative; Miss Gertrude Watkins, first vice-president of the Political Economy League, and Miss Josephine Miller, State organizer of the Suffrage Association, spent March 23 in Jonesboro, a town of 12,000, circulating this petition:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Jonesboro, respectfully petition you to use your influence and to work and vote for a favorable report of the Susan B. Anthony amendment out of the Judiciary Committee on March 28, 1916."

"We secured 140 signatures of the leading citizens of Jonesboro," writes Mrs. Ellington, "and held a suffrage meeting that night in the parlors of the leading hotel. This was the first suffrage meeting ever held in Jonesboro. A permanent organization will be perfected in the near future."

Pine Bluff also sent a night-letter petition.

PENNSYLVANIA

The 15,000 members of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage were instructed on March 23 to investigate any clues tending to show use of money by the State Brewers' Association to prevent the passage of the suffrage amendment at the polls last autumn. A resolution to this effect was passed at a meeting of the league.

A request will be sent out to every member who was not at the meeting to send any information which he may be able to obtain to the secretary and treasurer.

Wilmer Atkinson was re-elected president of the league and Arthur Shrigley, of Lansdowne, treasurer and secretary. One thousand dollars, raised by pledges and subscription, will be divided between State and national work for woman suffrage.

TEXAS

Mrs. Ella Pomeroy has undertaken to arouse the Rio Grande Valley section of the State and to crystallize the sentiment already existing there in favor of woman suffrage, by forming clubs for the promotion of the cause.

The Houston Women's Political Union kept "Open House" at their headquarters on Main St., last week in honor of the cattlemen's convention. About five thousand delegates and one thousand visiting women were expected to be in Houston at that time. Miss Lavinia M. Engle, national field secretary, is assisting the Houston organization.

A suffrage association, auxiliary to the Texas Woman Suffrage Association, was recently formed in Manor by Miss Elisabeth Freeman, organizing secretary. Mrs. Frank Gregg was elected president. Miss Freeman was accompanied to Manor by a party of Austin women, Mrs. A. N. McCullum, president of the Austin league; Mrs. Lindley Miller Keasbey, chairman of the 20th Senatorial district; Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the State association; Mrs. Dave Doom, Mrs. Robt. Connolly and Mrs. Creighton.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Austin gave a suffrage luncheon at the Driskill Hotel, March 13. About two hundred people attended the luncheon, each course of which carried some suffrage emblem. The tables were decorated in white and yellow and a boutonniere of white and yellow flowers was placed at each place. Mrs. Pearl Jackson presided as toast-mistress, and the speakers were Mayor Woodruff, Mrs. Cunningham of Galveston, Dr. Worsham, Dr. Benedict, Miss Freeman and Mr. McClelland.

NORTH CAROLINA

A group of speakers including Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Virginia, Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Arkansas and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Alabama are expected to visit the State April 14 and 15, speaking in Greensboro, Charlotte, Salisbury and Asheville.

TENNESSEE

A mass meeting of Cleveland suffragists was held in the parlors of the Artz hotel March 18. A complete reorganization of the Cleveland league was effected. Mrs. Sam Y. Adcock, former president, was elected county chairman and Miss Emil Jory was elected city chairman.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Equal Suffrage Association has opened headquarters at the Hotel Albert, in Selma. The rapid growth of the association made this action necessary.

During the recent Fashion Week in Birmingham, suffragists made an appeal through pictures in a window display on First Avenue. The climax of the week was a fashion ball, for which each of the prominent dry goods merchants costumed a young woman to represent a period of history. At the suggestion of the publicity committee of the Birmingham association, Miss Lightfoot, one of the city's best costumers, costumed 1916 as a suffragist. Miss Amelia Worthington wore the costume, and gave a suffrage monologue.

A course of lessons in parliamentary law under the leadership of Mrs. H. H. Snell is being conducted at Birmingham headquarters. On the same day that these classes meet, Mrs. Snell has arranged to have suffrage talks given during the noon hour to the business women who go to headquarters for a cup of tea and a social hour. About 50 business women visit headquarters every day.

The National Campaign Conference, scheduled in Birmingham

Every Iowa County Now Has Complete Organization or Committee Hard at Work

William Jennings Bryan pledged himself to the cause of woman suffrage in Iowa in an address delivered before an audience of 4,000 persons in Des Moines March 22. Mr. Bryan is to tour the State later under the auspices of the Business Men's Temperance League, and will also speak for suffrage on this tour.

The United Mine Workers of District 13 gave strong endorsement to suffrage at their convention last week. Miss Flora Dunlap, State suffrage president, was one of the speakers at this gathering.

The interest that college folk are taking in the campaign adds zest to the interest in their respective communities. The Women's Athletic Association of Simpson College at Indianola, 250 members, has organized itself to work for suffrage until the close of the campaign. Every member will speak in her home town during the spring vacation, and before leaving Indianola will join in a suffrage school, that they may be well posted when they start to give their talks. This organization plans to have a talk in every school house in the county before June 5.

"A button on every faculty member" is the slogan of the college girls' club at Iowa City at the State University. This club has a wealth of clever ideas which they propose to put in operation before the day of the vote.

Suffragists over the State have been demonstrating that they can fill their places in the home as well as on the lecture platform and in the work of organization. As a result, home cookery is playing quite a part in a number of counties where money is being raised for the county work. Atlantic has been having a sale, and Cedar Rapids has found delicious pies and cakes have added materially to the treasury.

Council Bluffs is already planning for the mass meeting and the conference of workers which will take place when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt enters the State for her speaking tour. April 16 and 17 are her dates in Council Bluffs, which is her first objective point. Mrs. Leonard Everett and Miss Caroline Dodge are taking a most active part in the work.

The reports from the organizers show that the county organization work is fast nearing completion. There is not a

county now but has either a complete county organization of county chairmen and township chairmen, or an executive committee that is working to complete the township work. The number of local leaders has gone far over the thousand mark, and the orders that come into headquarters for literature, buttons and pennants would indicate that this feature of suffrage work is being by no means neglected.

Mrs. Edwin A. Knapp of Parkville, Mo., prominent club woman, journalist and suffrage worker, arrived last Saturday and is prepared to take the field at once.

A suffrage league in St. Paul is planning to send into Iowa as their contribution to the campaign Mrs. Mabel Dunlap, an experienced campaigner.

"Iowa is going to win," writes Henry J. Allen of Kansas, in a letter to Miss Dunlap, and that is the way two prominent members of the National Suffrage Association described the situation when in Iowa. The East is looking to Iowa to do things, St. Louis is waiting breathlessly to know whether or not Iowa is victorious, for upon that largely depends their taking up their own State campaign. South Dakota and West Virginia are depending upon Iowa, and the national workers believe that victory for Iowa will assure planks in the national political platforms.

Van Buren County has chosen as its chairman Mrs. Caroline Perkins, and as secretary and treasurer Mrs. Nellie Irish. The organization was started at the home of Mrs. C. I. Manning in Keosauqua last week.

A new club at Clarion started in with fifty members. Mrs. George Young, president of the Woman's Club, is chairman; Mrs. B. P. Birdsall, wife of former Congressman Birdsall, is vice-chairman; Mrs. June Hartstock, secretary, and Mrs. M. A. Nicholson, treasurer. The county officers are Mrs. Sadie Sanes, chairman, Mrs. Lucy Scott, secretary, and Mrs. Nellie Thornley, treasurer.

The executive board of the Mahaska County League has a movement under way to raise \$500 for the State campaign fund. Mahaska County has done some big things, and it is confidently expected that they will raise the sum. A booster dinner, at which distinguished guests will be present, and a big rally are some of the other things planned.

"Contributions for Iowa," reads the sign about a big glass jar in the office of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia. This is a unique way of attracting attention to the Iowa campaign and gathering in the small contributions of friends.

ing, and the speakers were Mr. Owen Lovejoy and Mrs. Raymond Robins. Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, president of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, presided, and at the close of the meeting a resolution was passed petitioning the Senate to pass the Keating Child Labor bill.

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Anadora C. Morrison and Miss Anna Clement were elected members of the National Park Borough School at the annual election March 21. This is the first time that women have been elected to school offices in National Park.

PRECEDENT IS NO HINDRANCE TO HIM

Chairman Appoints Woman for Board—Justice Upholds Action and Sees New Era

An important forward step has recently been introduced in Greensboro, North Carolina. Colonel A. H. Boyden, in his capacity as chairman of the board of directors of the Soldiers' Home in that city, violated precedent by choosing Mrs. R. E. Little, the State president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to sit as a member of the board.

Several prominent persons have intimated that the appointment is unconstitutional, but it is good to learn that Chief Justice Clark dissents from such view, as is evident in his letter to Col. Boyden:

"It is a graceful thing for a soldier to do, indebted as we are to the patriotism of our women during the war and their fidelity to the memory of the cause since the surrender. We owe to them every monument that has been erected to Southern valor from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

"It was also a very wise thing to do, if you will permit me to say so, for they see things from a different angle from us, and the fact that Mrs. Little is on the board will be an aid to the splendid management you have inaugurated.

"Besides this you have done an historic act. It is true the Supreme Court of this State has held that positions on these State boards are offices, and that women are barred from them. I do not agree to either proposition, for both are based solely upon preconceived opinions, and neither is justified by a single line in the constitution. But you have caused for the first time a woman to be appointed to what is held to be a public office in this State. From this time on there will be an increasing demand for them in our public service. They are as intelligent and as patriotic as men, and pay their full share of taxes. We need their aid in our public service and they have a right to share in the government of the State. I congratulate you upon having opened a new era, in which they shall have just recognition."

WOMAN APPEARS BEFORE COUNCIL

Demonstrates Active Interest of Women in Civic Affairs by Appeal for Public Nurse

"That women believe in equal suffrage not simply to have the right and privilege to vote, but to take an interest and active hand in civic affairs generally—and especially those having to do with children—was aptly illustrated in Johnstown the other evening," says the Gloversville Morning Herald, "when Mrs. Richard M. Evans, president of the Johnstown branch of the Suffrage Party of the State of New York, appeared before the mayor and Common Council of the city, and as president of the local Tuberculosis society, argued that the city of Johnstown should assume its share of expenses of a public health nurse. Mrs. Evans not only argued convincingly, but she achieved success. Only a few weeks ago the Common Council voted down the proposition to share the expense of the nurse with the Tuberculosis society, while after her forceful argument the aldermen voted to appropriate one-half the salary of the tuberculosis nurse."

Johnstown was the only city in Fulton county to carry for suffrage last November, having a favorable majority of 61 votes.

The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania has established a fellowship amounting to \$1,000, to be awarded annually to any medical woman of special ability who, following the undergraduate course, has completed at least one year of hospital service, including work in maternity wards, and one year of further practice. This is said to be the first fellowship in obstetrics offered by any medical school. The amount is to cover twelve months of special work as Fellow in Obstetrics, with the condition that the holder of the fellowship shall thereafter continue the practice of obstetrics.

NOTES AND NEWS

Thirteen young women students of sociology at the Pennsylvania College for Women acted as "jurors" in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh last week, under Judge Joseph Buffington. The cases were those of fourteen foreigners, who received citizenship papers. Judge Buffington asked the opinion of the young women in each case.

Commended as an anti-suffrage argument: In China men frequently have cancer in the back of the throat from eating rice very hot. Women do not suffer from this because they eat at the second table and their rice is cold.

Much criticism has been aroused by the action of Governor Craig of North Carolina in commuting the death sentence of a woman convicted of murder to life imprisonment. Her accomplice, a man, received the same commutation of sentence. The decision in his case, however, has been received with little comment. If it is unjust to spare a woman, to whom North Carolina men have denied the privileges of citizenship, is it not equally unjust to spare the man whose responsibilities as a qualified citizen make him fully as answerable to the law?

Miss Helen Keller, who lectured in New Orleans recently, was questioned by a press reporter as to her suffrage views. She replied:

"Why, of course, I am a suffragist. I should be ashamed if I were not aligned with the great army of women trying to accomplish so much for themselves and the world. I am a modern woman."

In more than 300 Illinois cities and towns, the majority of the women have voted dry. In East Dubuque and a few other places they voted wet. We are asked to explain the case of East Dubuque. The explanation probably is that all women do not think alike. But the elections throughout Illinois have shown—that everybody knew beforehand—that women are more generally opposed to liquor than are men.

"Everybody speaks of the girl 'allowing' or 'permitting' liberties," says a writer in the March Woman's Home Companion. "I have never heard it said that a man allows himself or permits himself these things. The blame lies always with the girl. The man, it seems, will be either what she requires or inspires him to be, or what she permits him to be. 'Nine out of ten men, and nearly all women will, I think, agree with this point of view.'"

"No doubt he went home and told his wife that things were in a pretty state when a woman got a man's job at the same pay, and that in the good old days of his grandmother women were content to stay at home, where they belonged. And he probably added that these modern women were the limit, and let it go at that."

"We already know that it is a great benefit morally and from an economic standpoint. Its moral benefit has been tremendous. Seattle had 260 saloons, and we had an average of 2,600 arrests a month for crimes and misdemean-

"Many of them have already been made over and are occupied by other businesses. I will venture the prophecy that in one year from today you won't be able to find a place in Seattle where there was a saloon. They will all be occupied by other business. And prohibition has not lowered rents. I know of one big dry goods store that has already had its rent

"If the Senator will permit me, I want to add to the statement of the Seattle Times, with regard to the effect of prohibition upon that city, the information which I received concerning the effect of prohibition upon the city of Denver, where I live. My information is that its effect there—and it went into operation on the 1st day of January—is confirmatory in every particular of the account given of its effect and operation in Seattle."

The report of the hearings before the House Committee on the Judiciary for and against the nation-wide suffrage amendment has now been published; and copies may be secured from either the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Munsey Building, Washington, or the clerk of the House Committee.



"... to establish a code of ethics [for the business world] based on candid truth" is the way President Wilson describes the mission of the Associated Advertising Clubs. Woman suffrage effect upon the

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SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

**The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony,"
Amendment**

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia:
Nov. 7, 1916.

Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30.

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TWO PLATFORMS BACK SUFFRAGE

Republicans in Arizona and Maine Approve Votes for Women by Different Methods

Equal suffrage has received endorsement in the Republican platforms of two more States. The State Central Committee of Arizona, meeting at Phoenix, March 18, unanimously endorsed the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. The Maine State convention last week put an incorporated plank in its Republican platform approving equal suffrage through State legislation.

BORDEN REVERSES FORMER OPINION

Premier of Canada Faces Fact That Women of Provinces Have Necessary Political Power

Premier Borden of the Dominion of Canada is facing a new situation now that women have political power in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1912 he told a delegation of suffragists that federal franchise depended upon the franchises of the several Provinces, and that persons entitled to vote at provincial elections were entitled to vote at federal elections. He advised the women to work with the provincial Legislatures.

As soon as suffrage was passed in Manitoba, however, the Premier changed his mind. He decided that women of Manitoba did not have suffrage in federal elections and that it would not be wise for the women of one Province to have it and not the women of the others. The question would be considered at the proper time, he concluded.

On the day that the bill passed in Alberta, a meeting of women at Hudsonia sent the following telegram to Premier Borden:

"The Women's Institute of Alberta and the Women's Industrial Association wish to know if your government has declared against women's suffrage. Have we anything to hope from you?"

WANTS HIS PARTY ON SIDE OF RIGHT

W. J. Bryan No Longer Fears Questions About Suffrage, Now That He Favors It

William Jennings Bryan in a recent address at Wichita, Kan., said that in the past he had been nervous while speaking for fear some one would ask him questions about woman suffrage, but that he doesn't mind now that he is openly in favor.

"Now," he said, "I have an interest not to put the Democratic party on the immoral side of a moral question."

M'ADOO DECLARES VICE IS A TRUST

Magistrate Says It Runs Into Big Business, Banks and Department Stores

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo of New York City in an address before the Women's Municipal League last week declared that vice was commercialized in New York, and that there were trusts in gambling, drugs and even among pickpockets.

"The tentacles of these things run into big business, into banks and department stores," he said. "When any abuse has lasted a long time, you may be sure some one is making money out of it."

Margaret Foley Will Tour South For Equal Suffrage

Forceful Speaker Will Leave for Baltimore on April 6—Itinerary will include Virginia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana—Will Attend Democratic and Republican Conventions

MISS MARGARET FOLEY starts next week on a speaking tour of the South. She is a wonderfully magnetic and forceful speaker and a sincere and thoroughgoing suffragist. Her ready humor, quick wit and geniality delight her audiences and make her one of the most popular speakers in suffrage ranks. She has a pleasant and convincing voice, which can always be



Margaret Foley

heard, however large or poorly arranged a hall may be. She is an excellent out-of-door speaker. Miss Foley's itinerary is as follows:

Baltimore, Md., April 8; Norfolk, Va., April 10 and 11; Hampton, April 12; Newport News, April 13; Richmond, April 15; Lynchburg, April 17; Roanoke, April 18; Pensacola and vicinity, April 20, 21 and 22; Mobile, Ala., April 24 and 25; New Orleans and vicinity, April 27, 28 and 29.

Miss Foley's trip is under the auspices of The Woman's Journal, and in every place she will make a suffrage speech, answer questions and do field work for the paper. She is able to make more than one speech a day and it is expected that where one speech is booked, two or three will finally be arranged.

Early in June Miss Foley will be in Chicago and St. Louis, and arrangements may now be made for speaking engagements for her in those and nearby States. Late in June she will probably be in the South again for meetings in Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee.

Arrangements for dates, terms and other information may be made with The Woman's Journal.

FINEST MEMORIAL FOR MISS BARTON

Meeting in Capital Included Many Who Might Well Heed Her Plea for Ballot

Tributes to the life and work of Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, were paid at Washington, March 27, by men and women prominent in the official and social life of Washington, gathered in mass meeting to give impetus to a nation-wide movement for the erection of a memorial in the national capital in memory of "the angel of the battlefield." The speakers agreed that the memorial should be the finest ever erected in memory of a woman. Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles presided, and the speakers included Senators Chamberlain of Oregon, Smith of Michigan, Tillman of South Carolina and Vardaman of Mississippi. Representatives Dyer of Missouri, Winslow of Massachusetts, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Sherwood of Ohio, Rainey of Illinois, Crago of Pennsylvania, Summers of Texas, Loud of Michigan and Chipfield of Illinois, and Cone Johnson, solicitor of the State department.

The best memorial that could be raised to the memory of Clara Barton would be to answer at last her plea:

"When you were weak and I was strong, I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid; I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine."

During the course of a recent lecture on "Ibsen, the Symbolist," Mr. Edward H. Griggs said: "Women are more apt than men to play the game of married life fairly and honestly."

TESTIFY AGAINST CHICAGO CAFE

Visit of Two Energetic Women Accomplishes What Entire Police Force Failed to Do

Two women interested in a better Chicago obtained evidence which resulted in a Municipal Court ruling on March 25 that a restaurant license does not give a cafe the right to sell liquor after the hours prescribed for closing saloons.

Mrs. Charles E. Merriam and Mrs. John N. Kimball, whose husbands are Seventh ward aldermen, were witnesses against a cafe on West Madison street. The place frequently has been reported to Chief of Police Healey by the morals division of the police department, but with nearly 5,000 men at his command the chief failed to get the results that a single visit of the two clubwomen produced.

SAYS CHURCHMEN 50 YEARS BEHIND

Presbyterians' National Secretary Tells Them to Look to Work of Women Members

In an appeal to the men of the Presbyterian church to exert a greater effort in church work, Dr. William F. Weir, national secretary of the Brotherhood of Presbyterians, declared at a meeting in Topeka last week that the men were not doing a fraction of the church work the women were doing.

"Men are so far behind in their organized work in the church," he said, "that it will take them fifty years to catch up with the women, and it's up to them to unite in eliminating the weak points of the church."

New Orleans public schools had a spelling test recently, in which about 25,000 pupils participated. In every grade the results showed that the girls made better records than the boys.

VOTE HELPS WAGE WOMAN TESTIFIES

Witness in Labor Hearing in Washington Shows Franchise Is Financial Asset

Testimony given before the sub-committee of the Labor Committee of the House at a hearing March 20 on Representative Nolan's bill, which proposes a minimum wage of \$3 a day for government employees, illustrated the economic value of the vote to women. One of the witnesses, Miss Laura Graddick, who represented the union of bindery women in the Government Printing Office, was questioned concerning the rate of pay given women in her trade. She stated that the wage varied considerably in different parts of the country. "Women in the West," she declared, according to The Suffragist, "receive higher wages than in the East."

Asked by Congressman Nolan if that was because the women vote there, Miss Graddick agreed that it was.

WORST ANTIS ARE "SPOILERS"

Mrs. Catt Divides Suffrage Opponents Into Conservatives, Pessimists and Political Spoilers

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her speech before the Michigan Congressional conference last week, classified the opponents of equal suffrage under three heads: "Conservatives, pessimists and spoilers."

"The spoilers are our real opponents," she said. "When some great power, with much money, contributes vast sums to political campaign funds, it virtually buys up the consideration of the leaders of those political parties which have received those contribu-

CLUB PROCEDURE HELP TO JURORS

Idaho Women Deliberate Two and Half Hours and Return Verdict Sustained by Court

Idaho's first woman jury to sit on a case in district court met at Boise March 23, 1916, deliberated two and one-half hours and then returned a verdict which affirmed in toto the decision of the lower court, although that decision was unknown to the women.

"The women found their deliberations to be of the same order and routine as the committee meetings in clubs or political bodies to which they had been accustomed for years," writes Mrs. J. G. Green of Boise. The foreman selected, Mrs. Lottie M. Graveley, is a clubwoman of fine business ability and wide experience in civic and legislative work for the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Among the other members of this women's jury were a woman fruit rancher, a teacher, two stenographers, a woman preacher, three housewives, a former seamstress and a young business woman who is connected with a paving company.

The judge and the attorneys praised the women greatly for their close attention. As compared to a jury of men, it was stated that the women paid the most profound attention. The women accepted their duties as citizens with the quiet sense of responsibility which has distinguished Idaho women in every step of their progress since suffrage was granted them.

tions, and they, therefore, are able largely to control legislation, whether it be in a city, in a State or a nation. Those powers are all opposed to woman suffrage."

LAST LAUGHS

Editor: "Do you know how to run a newspaper?"

Applicant: "No, sir."

Editor: "Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience."—Puck.

First Onlooker: "That's one of them Australian soldiers."

Second Onlooker: "How do you know?"

First Onlooker: "Why, can't you see the kangaroo feathers in his hat?"—Punch.

She: "The lecturer said that a woman is braver than a man."

He: "What! Why, a woman is afraid of a mouse."

She: "Yes, and a man is afraid of that same woman."—Western Christian Advocate.

"I understood the text, all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles, after the sermon was over, "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."—Chicago Tribune.

The following gems are from the Harrisburgh (Pa.) Patriot:

A Word to the Wise

Mr. Smith: "I want a rest from this suffrage talk; I'd give the world to be without it."

Mrs. S.: "Keep the world, but give us the vote, and not a lisp will you hear about it."

Indeed our Men for years have tried

To keep us Women satisfied By not denying us a TASK!

They let us go, when'er we ask, To shop or fact'ry, mill or street; But VOTING would not be discreet.

Mother Goose for Old Folks

I. There was a man in our town, A politician wise, Who looked into the future With calculating eyes; And since he saw the Vote WOULD come,

With judgment most mature, He worked for woman suffrage To make himself secure!

II.

The Queen of Hearts made suffrage tarts, The King did eat with glee; "She who can cook and pretty look,

May have the Vote," said he! And he furthermore did declare that woman, "Who can REIGN in a MONARCHY, should certainly be allowed to VOTE in a REPUBLIC."

III.

Sing a song of justice; 'Tis time to pay your tax; Many thousand women, Not one of them is lax. When the MONEY'S counted, Theirs is good as any.

Why should not their BALLOTS be Found among the many?

Hiram—Yes, old Cyrus Kale went to the town paper and advertised for a cook, laundress, seamstress, wood cutter, milker, barn yard attendant, soap maker—

Silas—Stop! How inarnation much space did all of them advertisements take up?

Hiram—That was only one advertisement. Old Cy advertised in the personal column for a wife.